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THE LAST FRIENDS.

BY FRANCES BROWN.

[One of the United Irishmen, who lately returned to his country, after many years of exile, being asked what had induced him to revisit Ireland when all his friends were gone, answered, "I came back to see the mountains."]

I came to my country, but not with the hope
That brightened my youth like the cloud-lightning bow,
For the region of soul that seemed mighty to cope
With time and with fortune, had fled from we now;
And love, that illumined my wanderings of yore,
Hath perished, and left but a weary regret
For the star that can rise on my midnight no more—
But the hills of my country they welcome me yet!

The hue of their verdure was fresh with me still,
When my path was afar by the Tanais' lone track;
From the wide-spreading deserts and ruins that fill
The land of old story, they summoned me back;
They rose on my dreams through the shades of the west,
They breathed upon sands which the dew never wet,
For the echoes were hushed in the home I loved best—
But I knew that the mountains would welcome me yet!

The dust of my kindred is scattered afar,
They lie in the desert, the wild, and the wave,
For serving the strangers through wandering and war,
The isle of their memory could grant them no grave.
And I, I return with the memory of years,
Whose hope rose so high though in sorrow it set;
They have left on my soul but the trace of their tears—
But our mountains remember their promises yet!

Oh! where are the brave hearts that bounded of old,
And where are the faces my childhood hath seen?
For fair brows are furrowed, and hearts have grown cold,
But our streams are still bright, and our hills are still green;
Ay, green as they rose to the eyes of my youth,
When brothers in heart in their shadows we met;
And the hills have no memory of sorrow or death,
For their summits are sacred to liberty yet!

Like ocean retiring, the morning mists now
Roll back from the mountains that girdle our land;
And sunlight encircles each heath-covered brow
For which time hath no furrow and tyrants no brand:
Oh, thus let it be with the hearts of the isle,
Efface the dark seal that oppression hath set;
Give back the lost glory again to the soil,
For the hills of my country remember it yet!

The Government of England and "Irelandism".

[From the Paris "Siecle."]

There is no refractory element in the composition of the British House of Commons which obstinately refuses all efforts at conciliation, and excites embarassments and difficulties at every opportunity. All administrations find in it a stern and obdurate opponent, This is *Irelandism*—ever striving to obtain the realization of one fixed, all-absorbing idea, and sacrificing all to gain their-establishment of national independence and autonoms. The Irish members of Westminster are quite like fish out of water. They go there and stay there with the simple and sole object of securing the separation—legislative administration—of their island from English interference. Their votes and influence are completely at the disposal of the Minister who will promise to grant them Home Rule(! *Home Rule*). The hopes held out by different parties in the State of lending an ear to their sprayer, have caused the Home Rulers of late to support sometimes Conservatives—sometimes the Liberals. Among these "Irelanders" are religious Catholics, and Radical Catholics; the former support the reactionary policy; the latter may be classed as Liberals of the most advanced type, and regard with supreme indifference the progress of Protestantism. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the Catholics of the Ultramontane school may at any moment prove a thorn in the side of a a Conservative Administration, since the latter are bound by numerous ties to zealously support the Anglican Church.

IRISH NEWS.

BLACKHEATH.

The Dublin "Irishman" says: That Blackheath was crowded ground on Sunday 27th near London. The number of people who assembled to give force to the appeal for amnesty numbered ten thousand. The London "Times" admits that eight thousand persons were present, and on that authority we may set down the 4,000 of the "Freeman" as a computation not worthy of credit. The gathering was orderly, enthusiastic, and in its banners and emblems essentially Irish and national. Dr. Kavanagh occupied the chair and gave spirited utterance to opinions which are universal. He flatly contradicted the statement that the Irish prisoners were criminals—their only crime was that they loved their country, and were willing to sacrifice their lives for freedom. From the beautiful Gospel of St. John he quoted the sacred words: "Greater love than this hath no man, that he lay down his life for his friends." A letter of apology was read from Mr. Butt, who expressed his belief that the remonstrance of the electors of Greenwich would have a powerful effect in inducing Mr. Gladstone to accede to the wishes of his constituents. Mr. Matthews proposed the first resolution protesting against

THE POLICY OF CRUELTY

and injustice in detaining forty political prisoners. He pointed to the very opposite conduct of the Washington Government in granting a full amnesty to all the leaders who took part in the terrible civil war. Compared with the consequences of the revolt in the Southern States the Fenian attempt at revolution was harmless, and well may the policy of a seven or eight years' imprisonment be termed cruel and unjust. The second resolution, proposed by Mr. Reilly, declared that it is untrue in fact to hold that the men who took part in the Manchester rescue were not political prisoners. Mr. Blyth spoke to the third resolution, and called upon Englishmen not to allow their country to be disgraced in the eyes of the world by foul cruelty towards the imprisoned men. He warned Mr. Gladstone that unless he released the Fenians he has no business presenting himself for re-election to the constituency of Greenwich. Mr. Potter said that he had always been a royal subject, but his loyalty would be out to a severe test if the prisoners were not released. The London papers noted the respectability and enthusiasm of the great multitude who assembled to proclaim that the sufferings of the prisoners should terminate with a complete amnesty.

A PRELIMINARY HOME RULE MEETING

was held in Kilmacow, county Kilkenny. The Reverend Michael Brennan, P. P., was in the chair. The meeting was attended by 2,000 people, though it was called to make arrangements for a large demonstration which will be held this month. Mr. M. Marum, J. P., said that Ireland had three demands to make to the British Government. The first was home Rule, the second was fixity of tenure, and the third, separate education; but we think one demand quite enough for the present, and for the purpose of the other two. The emigration of the people, he said, was a melancholy spectacle. Since January last, 62,000 souls have gone for ever to foreign lands. Mr. Kennealy, Mayor of Kilkenny, and Mr. Loughran addressed the meeting and urged the necessity of self-government.

DEATH OF JOHN CAMERON.

John Cameron, proprietor of the "North British Daily Mail," a paper which holds a leading place in Scotland, died in Dublin, Ireland, on the 23d ult. in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Cameron made Ireland his home many years since, and applied all the power of his mind to the development of the industrial resources of the land of his adoption. He founded the Dublin "General Advertiser." His connection with Irish literature will not be forgotten by those who were readers of the best popular periodical, perhaps, ever produced in the Irish metropolis, the Dublin "Penny Journal." At a later period Mr. Cameron lent his aid to render the first Dublin Exhibition of 1853 more successful by publishing the "Exhibition Expositor," to which some of the ablest men in the island contributed.

LANDLORD SHOT.

Mr. Nefroy, a nephew of the late Chief Justice Lefroy, was shot at on the night of October 24, while he was occupied in his own house, which is situated upon a small island in the Shannon, near the Roscommon side. The shot was fired through the window, and entered his body below the heart, after breaking one of his arms. When the doctors arrived Mr. Lefroy was bleeding profusely, and apparently sinking fast. It is conjectured that the attempt upon his life was caused by some evictions which have taken place upon his estate, and that he further excited the hostility of his neighbors by a project of revaluation, which it is said he had in view. No doubt is entertained upon the agrarian nature of the outrage. Mr. Lefroy died on the following day.

MITCHELL HENRY

addressed a very large assemblage of his constituents at Tuam on October 29. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in that part of the country. Mr. Henry's account of his Parliamentary life gave the utmost gratification to his constituents, who cheered him vociferously at short intervals during the delivery of his speech. Mr. Henry is a Home Ruler.

DUNGANNON QUARTER SESSIONS.

At the Dungannon Quarter Sessions on the 23d ult., before Sir F. W. Brady, Bart, Q. C., the Rev. John O'Neill and twenty-two Catholics appeared to answer an indictment charging them with participating in a riot of a party character at Coalisland. Mr. Moore, S. C. S., applied, on the instruction of the Attorney-General, to have the cases remitted to the Assizes. After some discussion, on the suggestion of Mr. Hans M'Mordie, the case was postponed to next Quarter Sessions, the circumstances of it to be communicated to the first law officer in the meantime.

LIMERICK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

A plan was submitted to the Limerick Board of Guardians by the workhouse physicians with a view of transferring the lunatic and epileptic patients to a separate building, where they can be subjected to proper curative treatment, which cannot be attempted whsle the present arrangements are maintained. The effect of this plan would be to leave 125 beds free for hospital patients, and to enable the guardians to relieve the asylum of a number of harmless lunatics who can be treated more economically in the workhouse.

BELFAST MUNICIPAL REVISION.

At the sitting of the Municipal Revision Court, Belfast, judgment was given on the objection raised by Mr. Bates to the signing of the Liberal notices of objection by the Liberal agent, on the ground that the residence of the person signing was not clearly set forth in the document. The Mayor and Mr. C. H. Ward (assessor) held that the objections as signed were informal, while Mr. T. M'Clelland, the other assessor, held a contrary opinion. The result is that some two hundred Conservatives whose claims as voters had been objected to remain on the list.

THE EN MASSE EMIGRANT SCHEME.

The Executivee Committe of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union met on Monday, 21st ult. at Leamington, England, and a resolution was passed, urging laborers to migrate or emigrate rather than submit to the reduction of wages, upon which many farmers insisted, now that the harvest was over. Messrs. Johnson and O'Leary, agents of the Irish Union, are proceeding to Washington to arrange for a gigantic exodus of Irishmen to the Western and Pacific States of America.

FATHER PROUT.

Mr. Dillon writes to the "Globe" suggesting that a subscription list should be opened for the purpose of erecting a tablet to the memory of Father Prout to be placed over his remains in Shandon graveyard, county Cork. He states that several literary men in London have already responded to his appeal, and that the first list of subscription will shortly be announced.

MR. VESEY FITZGERALD.

a large landed proprietor in Kerry, has intimated his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the representation of the county on Home Rule principles at the general election. He has already placed himself in communication with prominent Home Rulers, and has received many promises of support.

MALLOW YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, 14th ult. there was given a dramatic entertainment in the Queen's Arms Hotel, Mallow, by members of the Young Men's Society, which deserves honorable mention, from the really able manner in which the several characters were sustained, and for the ability and dramatic talent displayed by the several gentlemen who took part in the performance.

RAPID SAILING.

The British schooner Sunbeam, Captain Popham, from Labrador with a cargo of fish to Cork for orders, arrived on the 16th ult., having made the run across the Atlantic from land to land in twelve days, which is a remarkably fast passage and worthy of note.

CAPTAIN O'BYRNE,

of the Second Dragoon Guards, who was admitted a member of the Roscommon Home Rule Association, will, it is stated, contest the county Leitrim at the next election.

TYRONE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

A council meeting of the Tyrone Home Rule Association was held on the evening of October 23d in the hall of the Association, Campagh. There was an unusually large attendance of members, which was probably occasioned by the importance of certain matters which urgently required their consideration.

THE LURGAN COURSING

commenced on the famous Ranghlan grounds, county Armagh. The weather was very unfavorable; notwithstanding good running was maintained.

THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE RACING

has been concluded. The attendance was large and the sport of a really excellent character. Joseph Doyle was suspended for life for foully dismounting a fellow-jockey.

MR. BUTT, M.P.

On the 17th ult. Mr. Butt, M. P., visited Tuam, and had the honor of dining with his Grace the Archbishop, and of receiving an address from the town Commissioners. There were great rejoicings in the evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE "VIRGINIUS" VICTIMS.

A letter from S. C. Harris, one of the *Virginius* victims, has been received, dated Kingston (Jamaica), October 23d. After stating that the expedition would leave on the evening of that day, he said prospects for success were good, and probably before the letter reached its destination there would be fighting in Cuba. He continues: "Much depends upon the success of the expedition and a combination abroad. We take only 3000 men from this port; but will be joined by two other parties, and I am confident of success." The writer says the boat was in debt, that much money had been collected. The writer of the letter is Major J. C. Harris, of Louis County, Virginia. He had spent several years on the Western Plains, and in the mining regions of the Pacific Slope, and was ever actuated by a restless spirit of adventure.

LETTER FROM GENERAL RYAN.

The following letter was received by General G. W. Cook of Washington, and intimate friend of General Ryan:

BLUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON,
JAMAICA, OCTOBER 23d.

Dear Geroge:—In one hour we leave for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as we did not expect to go until to-morrow, and I have just returned from the country. We arrived safely on the 18th inst. We had quite a storm on the 7th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept fore and aft. Captain Harris and the purser were badly injured, and we were such seasick set. The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw For a few hours I thought we would enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid ocean. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time, feast after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the Peruvian Minister, in honor of General Verona and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Governor General Cordova and Judge Tichbourne gave the others, and gay ones they were. The place is filled with beautiful women and gay and splendid fellows, generous to a fault, and liberal as princes. I I must say that I never received such attention. I regret that want of time will prevent giving a detailed account of my adventures. I am as fat as a bull, and gay as a lark. I leave this place with many regrets. Very truly, etc.,

W. A. RYAN.

An inventory was made of the effects in Washington of the late General. They include a Cuban flag and a sword, presented him by the Cuban Junta of New York.

THE SEIZURE OF A MAIL AT HAVANA.

The steamer *Frankfort*, whose mail was siezed at Havana, is a German Lloyds vessel, sailing from New Orleans to Havana and Bremen, touching at Havana, and is a foreign steamer.

Concerning the review between the Captain-General of Cuba and John W. Young, now in jail at Chicago, it is known in official quarters that instead of the Captain-General proposing to set as a decoy in bringing the expedition to Cuba for the purpose of being captured, such a proposition was made by Young himself, to the Captain-General, who, having no confidence in Young, gave him a certain time in which to leave the Island as he lef. Young was, during the war, in the bounty-jumping frands. He was also committed for great forgeries on paymasters and other officers of the army.

THE BRITISH POWER DEFIED IN DAMASCUS.

Intelligence is received of a serious conflict in Damascus, during which an indignity was offered the British flag. The British Consul demanded reparation, which was refused.

THREATENED FAMINE.

Relative to the threatened famine in India, heretofore reported, the London "Spectator" says that the statements and facts received from India are very bad indeed. It greatly fears that the Indian Government is face to face with one of those troubles which no effort can seriously relieve, which breaks men's hearts, and makes some of them doubt if Providence is benevolent.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The plan for the construction of a railway in connection with the Ashantee expedition has been given up as impracticable.

PRUSSIA LOOKING OUT FOR THE FUTURE AND DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

In consequence of the formation of fortified camps at Beaufort, Besancon and Verdun, Prussia will increase her military reserves.

The Federal Council has ordered the distribution among the States of the German Empire of another installment of the French war indemnity amounting to thirty million thalers.

REQUISITION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

The French Minister of War has informed the Budget Committee of the Assembly that he will require an extraordinary grant of 17,000,000 francs to carry out the provisions of the Recruitment law.

M'MAHON'S TERM PROLONGED TO SEVEN YEARS.

The Assembly held a tumultuous session, over the amendment of the report of the Committee of Prolongation, providing that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged to seven years, independently of the adoption of the Constitutional bills. Laboulaye, Riviere and others opposed the amendment, but it was adopted by a majority of sixty-six. A motion was made on the part of the Right that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on the Constitutional bills, and adopted by a majority of sixty-eight. There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

ECHOES FROM THE EAST.

GIZANTIC LOG-ROLLING SCHEME—ANOTHER ATTEMPT FOR THE GOAT ISLAND GRAB.

Prominent lobbyists are endeavoring to organize a grand log-rolling scheme for buying, through the coming Congress, the grant of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad, the national assumption of existing Southern States' debts, the guarantee of Northern Pacific bonds, and the guarantee of three and a half per cent bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad, secured by its entire land grants from the State of Texas.

MEETING OF GEORGIA GRANGERS

By the authority of the Georgia State Grange, a mass meeting of Cotton State Patron will be held at Atlanta on the 25th instant, to take into consideration measures looking to the relief of the brotherhood.

THE VANDERBILT HOAX TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Vanderbilt hoax will be made the subject of investigation by a committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS OPPOSED TO WAR.

At a meeting of the International Federal Council held on Saturday November 16th, speeches were made opposing war with Spain and demanding that the Government rather give $5,000,000 to assist the starving masses to maintain existence.

ANOTHER HOAX

Queen Victoria reported dead. On the New York Cotton Exchange, Queen Victoria was announced dead. She is probably killed by the same person who killed Vanderbilt.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE TEMPLETON SHOOTING CASE.

A later report says that at the time Templeton shot his swife, he was being taken to Court on her complaint for disorderly conduct, and so sudden was his movement, that the officer having him in custody could not interfere. Templeton had previously asked, at the station house, to have a woman arrested whom he accused of abducting his wife.

WORK ON VESSELS AT THE NAVY YARDS.

Vice-Admiral Rowan, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, says that the *Minnesota* could be got ready for sea in one or two months, and the *Juniata* ready in a day or two The *Powhatan* was ready to sail. Work is continued on the Spanish iron-clad, *Oropelies*, which is in dry dock at this yard.

Seven hundred men are fitting the Monitors *Ajax* and *Manhattan* and the sloop of war *Canandaigua* carries ten guns. The monitors will be placed in commission early next week, and the sloop of war within a fortnight. The necessary repairs to her boiler is causing delay. To hasten the work on the *Ajax*. the workmen upon the sloop of war *Winnego* having been transferred.

PROPOSITION TO RAISE A COLORED REGIMENT FOR CUBA.

At the office of the Cuban Junta, at Memphis, it is rumored that there is a purpose of raising a colored regiment to assist in liberating the slaves in Cuba.

THE STEAMER "GENERAL SHERMAN" SEIZED AT ASPINWALL BY THE U. S. STEAMER "WYOMING."

A dispatch from Panama says: The American filibustering steamer "General Sherman" entered the Harbor of Aspinwall on the 3d inst., under the name of "General Ariza" and was at once seized by Captain Cushion, of the U. S. Steamer "Wyoming," for using illegal papers and sailing under the flag of Honduras, while it is claimed she is an American vessel. Her case will be decided by the U. S. Courts.

THE AUTHORITIES AT HAVANA REFUSE TO ALLOW AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MAILS TO BE LANDED.

The steamship "Cleopatra," which arrived in New York on the 17th inst. brought the newspaper mails which she took on her outward bound trip to Havana, the Spanish authorities having refused to allow them to be landed.

The Commissioners of the General Land Office has forbidden the survey of any more mining claims except precisely in accordance with the original location of the claims.

TWEED GUILTY.

The jury in the Tweed case. found him guilty on all the counts. The defence take no exception to the verdict, except the general verdict on all the counts. The jury was discharged. The counsel for the defence is endeavoring to obtain an arrest of judgment on the ground of of want jurisdiction of the court.

THE Sisters of Mercy in Memphis have proved themselves ministering angels during the yellow fever epidemic, as they generally do in time of suffering and misfortune. Seven of them have fallen victims to their devotion to the sick and destitute. The courage and self-sacrifice of these women are among the most sublime exhibitions of modern Christianity.

A GOOD MOVE.—The State Grange of Iowa, in which over 17,000 subordinate granges were represented, was in session a few days ago, and resolved "to establish or cause to be established in every State a system of agricultural statistics by which we can get exact information of the average of the principal crops, the amount of live stock in the country, and the number of animals of each kind for market."

STEADY!

"Courage—your most necessary virtue—consists, not in blind resistance, but in knowing when to forbear."

Steady! Host of freedom, steady!
Ponder, gather, watch, mature;
Tranquil be, though ever ready—
Prompt to act—and to endure.

Aimless, rage you not insanely,
Like a maniac with his chain,
Struggling madly, therefore vainly,
And lapsing back to bonds again.

But, observe, the clouds o'er Keeper
Long collect their lawful ire—
Long they swell more dark and deeper;
When they burst, all heaven's on fire.

Freedom's barque to port is running,
But beware the lurking shelves;
And would you conquer tyrants' cunning,
Brethren, conquer first yourselves.

Though thy cheek insulted burn—
Though they call thee coward slave—
Scoff nor blow shalt thou return:
Trust me, this is more than brave.

Fortitude has shackles riven,
More than spear or flashing gun;
Freedom, like the thrones of heaven,
Is by suffering virtue won.

Though thy brother still deride thee,
Yield thou love for foolish hate:
He'll, perhaps, ere long, beside thee,
Proudly, boldly, share thy fate.

Discord! may kind angels chase thee
Far from hapless Erin's shores,
And the deepest hell embrace thee,
Where no fouler demon roars!

Steady! steady! ranks of Freedom,
Pure and holy are our bands;
Heaven approves, and angels lead them,
For truth and justice are our brands!

Romance of Real Life.

BY FRANK THORPE PORTER, ESQ., A. M.

CHAPTER I.

There is scarcely a novelist of celebrity who has not frequently introduced his readers to the interior of a prison, and generally without exciting any repugnance to the locality and its incidents. Although the prison may disappear, and be replaced by other structures, even of a different character, its ideal existence continues, and perhaps outlast those that arose on its foundations, or in its immediate vicinity. In Paris, the Bastile is spoken of as if it still existed. The name is inscribed on omnibusses, and the cab-driver asks on further explanation when directed to drive——"a la Bastille?" A house within a short distance of the place where it stood, displays on a sign-board a view of the old fortress-prison; and few strangers pass it during the day without pausing to gaze at the picture of a building to which history refers many fearful incidents, exaggerated, nevertheless, most enormously by the unscrupulous democrats, who induced a reign of terror of greater extent and more sanguinary atrocities than the records of all the state prisons of France could supply. The chateau of Vincennes is an existing building visited more from the memories of the past than for the attractions of the present, and few leave it without gazing on the spot, where, at midnight, the unfortunate Duc d'Enghien received the fatal volley, and filled an untimely grave. Many prisons in England are associated with strange local traditions or historical events; but the lapse of time, and the habitudes of an unromantic people have deprived them of much of their interest. The Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and the prisons of the same designation in Glasgow, have derived a lasting fame from the pen of Scott; and whilst the English language exists, the reader of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," or "Rob Roy," will have the Tolbooths vividly impressed on their imaginations. There are anecdotes connected with the old prisons of Ireland, many of which would afford most ample materials for the writer of Romance, whilst even their simple detail would fully verify the adage—"that fact is stranger than fiction." There is also a great interest arising from the circumstances attendant on transactions of a remote period, or even on those of the last century, and the contrasts they exhibit between the former and present society, and even of the face of the country. Old Time, in his progress, imparts many facilities, but he likewise creates difficulties, with which former generations had not to contend; and sometimes he opposes an insurmountable obstacle. The citizen of Dublin who is acquainted with the country lying between Lucan and Rathfarnham, would deem it an utter impossibility for the best rider now to cross from one place to the other in a direct line, yet that was achieved by a highwayman of the last century, named Laurence Coffey, who was followed, in steeple-chase style, and captured on the gently-rising hill between the gate of Marlay demesne and Whitechurch. That place is known as "Coffey's Hill," and the delinquent, who there terminated his lawless career, closed his earthly existence soon after, having been convicted of a felony committed in the city of Dublin. The old prison from which he issued, on the day of his execution, was known as "The Black Dog," and was situated in Thomas-street, and his fate is said to have suggested to a dignitary of the Protestant Church the subject of a song, which he composed, entitled, "The Night before Larry was Stretched," and which is rumored to have prevented the elevation of its author to a bishopric.

The prison of "The Black Dog" has long since been demolished, and another structure of the same nature, which was within a short distance of it, has almost totally disappeared. There may still be seen a portion of the front wall of the latter, and some massy, but rusted bars of its front windows, on the right hand side of the road, as you proceed from Mount Brown to the Circular-road. The building, of which a small remnant exists, was the common gaol of the county of Dublin, until the commencement of the present century. It was considered one of the worst prisons in the kingdom, in consequence of insufficient size and lax discipline. Swift is said to have been, in his youthful days, a frequent, although not a criminal, visitor at this old prison; and there perhaps, in the conversation of its inmates, he acquired much of the coarseness and indelicacy which mar the wit and vigor of his productions. It is not the object of this contribution to offer to its readers any specimens of the language or manners of a period when the prison walls echoed with drunken revelry, and the sorrows of a captive were aggravated by indecent buffoonery and ribald jests. It is intended to give the particulars of some curious adventures, with which the wall of old Kilmainham and the "Black Dog" are connected; and to them may be added a reminiscence or two of more modern date. The narratives will not be offensive to the taste or feelings of the most delicate or fastidious mind. The principal names will be the true ones, but, occasionally, a name will be either concealed or changed, without interference with the truth of the incidents.

About the month of February, 1743, a gentleman named James Vesey, who held a commission in the army, was returning to Dublin from a southern county, where he possessed a respectable landed property. He had with him upwards of eighteen hundred pounds in specie, and he was so unfortunate as to be stopped, near Castleknock, and robbed of the money, his watch and its appendages. The highwayman, who opened the door of the post-chaise, had a comrade, who kept at the horses' heads, and could not be recognised. After the crime had been perpetrated, the traveller proceeded on to Dublin, and apprised the authorities of his loss. A vigilant search terminated, after a few days, in the apprehension of two brothers, named Martin and Sylvester Keogh. They were men of a sinister reputation, who resided near Rathcoole, and spent more money than they could be supposed to have honestly, being the occupiers of a thatched house of humble dimensions, and a neglected farm of five or six acres. On being brought before a magistrate, Martin Keogh was fully identified by Mr. Vesey as the man who, pistol in hand, opened the door of the chaise, and despoiled him of his property. Against the other there was no criminating evidence; after a detention of a few days, he was discharged. The closest search after the money terminated unsuccessfully, not a guinea was to be found. Martin Keogh was committed for trial at the ensuing commission of *Oyer et Terminer* for the county of Dublin, and was there convicted of the robbery, on the positive and undoubtedly true testimony of Mr. Vesey. Sentence of death was passed; and the doomed felon became an occupant of the condemned cell in Old Kilmainham, from the dreary precincts of which he was to issue, at the end of twenty one days, to die upon the gallows. Mr. Vesey's leave of absence had been extended until the result of the trial left him free to proceed to England and join his regiment, and he departed from Dublin without any other satisfaction for his eighteen hundred pounds than what might be derived from the impending punishment of delinquent. He had ample opportunity for seeing Martin Keogh during the preliminary proceedings and in the progress of the trial, and the features and figure of the highwayman remained indelibly impressed on his memory. Soon after Mr. Vesey's arrival in England, he proceeded to encounter the dangers and privations of protracted foreign services. He attained to the rank of captain, and his regiment formed a portion of "The terrible English column" on the memorable field of Fontenoy, the 11th day of May, 1745.

It would be foreign to the subject of "Old Prisons" to introduce here a description of the obstinate valor with which the English advanced, undismayed by the fire of the French artillery, and unbroken by the repeated charges of veteran troops, led by the most chivalrous of a gallant nobility. Their column was not broken until it was assaulted by the Irish Brigade, who rushed on it with irresistible fury, "Remember Limerick and the faith of the Saxon." Then, penetrated and scattered, the column became a disorganized mass of fugitives, who were slaughtered in thousands by the impetuous Irish and exulting French. Captain Vesey remained on the field of battle. He had been wounded, almost simultaneously, by two balls, and received a blow from the butt of a musket, which reduced him to helpless insensibility.

Louis XV. was present at Fontenoy, and in the hour of victory displayed the only virtues which, in his character, were associated with many great vices. He was generous and humane, and at once directed that the wounded English should be treated with the same care that was bestowed on the French. Considerable numbers were conveyed to Lille, where surgical skill and the soothing attentions of religious communities and kind-hearted inhabitants effected numerous recoveries. Captain Vesey was soon convalescent. During his illness, several officers of the Irish Brigade forgot that he was an enemy, but recollected that he was a gallant and suffering countryman, and from them he experienced the courtesy of gentlemen, and the sympathy of friends. Amongst them was the Count de St. Woostan, an officer in the regiment of Berwick, who was acting at Lille in a capacity similar to that of town-major in an English garrison. Being one evening at the count's quarters, the conversation turned on the various incidents of the battle in which they had been so recently engaged, and an officer remarked that Vesey owed his life, in all probability, to a private in Berwick's regiment, who procured assistance to convey him from the scene of carnage, while in a state of insensibility, and manifested the utmost anxiety for his preservation. This elicited a very natural remark from Vesey, that it was extraordinary the man had never afterwards approached him, either to evince an interest in his recovery or to claim any recompense for his services. On further inquiry, he ascertained that the soldier's name was Martin Vaughan, and that he was in the garrison of Lille. On the following day he proceeded, accompanied by the count, to seek out the man to whom his safety was ascribed, and found that he had been sent on escort duty, a short distance from the town. The count thereupon left directions for Martin Vaughan to present himself at his quarters, on a certain evening. The soldier attended accordingly, and was ushered into the presence of the count and Captain Vesey, the latter of whom felt inclined to distrust his own sense when he beheld Martin Keogh, whom he believed to have been for more than two years, mouldering in a felon's grave. Suddenly, however, the idea occurred that a recognition might be irreparably injurious to the man who had rendered him such a material service. He felt at once that Keogh's escape, from the ignominious fate to which he had been doomed, was like an interposition of Providence, highly beneficial to both of them. He approached the man, and briefly expressed his thanks for the care to which he ascribed his safety. He then tendered him twenty *louis d'or*, but the gift was at once respectfully declined. The soldier appeared greatly agitated, and exclaimed, "No! Captain Vesey, not a penny of your money will I ever touch *again*." The count remarked this expression, and observed, "Why, Vaughan, it would appear that you have met the captain before."

"We have met," said the soldier; "he knows when and where—he will tell you what he knows, but he does not know all. Ye are two gentlemen, on whose honor I can reply, and I will tell all upon one condition."

"Excuse me" said the count, "my curiosity is not so intense as to make me desirous of a confidence in any matter disagreeable to Captain Vesey or to you either. You have been a good soldier in every respect since you entered the regiment. I have known you only in that capacity. I have no wish to be informed on any previous transaction."

"And I pledge you my hand and word," said Vesey, "that I shall never mention you, except as the man to whose humane exertions I am indebted for my life."

He extended his hand to the soldier, who respectfully kissed it, saying, "Let it be so, I am satisfied;" he then saluted the count and departed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Foundered Horses.

Many horses are called foundered when it is only a stiffness of the cords of the neck and shoulder, caused by the check-rein. You have often seen a horse step back in his stall, after he has been out to show his best points, and put his nose down to the floor. The groom, with a wise look, will remark, "The old man gave him a hard one to-day," while in fact the horse was only stretching out the cords of his neck; and then, to make the matter still worse, the ignoramus ties the halter shorter, so as to "make him stand up in his stall." That action was an error, for if you "gag him up" and then refuse to let nature restore the equilibrium, you will in a short time create a contraction in the cords of the neck and shoulders, and the horse shows a stiffness which appears to be a founder. My preventive is to feed from a manger on a level with his feet and over twenty inches in front. This lets a horse feed as he was made to eat; a horse never was made to eat like a giraffe.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco,

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

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Bet. Market and Mission, Jessie and Stevenson. [aug2tf

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aug9-tf

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jly 19-tf

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A TREASON-FELONIOUS ARTICLE.

BY T. C. LUBY.

[From the Dublin "Irish People."]

The first number of that somewhat historic journal, the *Irish People*, appeared in Dublin on Saturday, the 28th of November, 1863. The second leading article in it, entitled "'82 and '29," was written by me. The law officers of the British crown paid this essay the high, and it would seem, merited compliment of including some extracts from it in that indictment, which, in '65, consigned me to penal servitude.

"'82 AND '29."

"Since the twelfth century England has been the unsleeping enemy of Ireland.

"Generally her tyranny has shown itself in the form of undisguised oppression.

"Sometimes, however, she has affected to conciliate and make great concessions to Ireland.

"Whenever this has been the case the apparent concession has invariably had the effect of extending her unjust authority" (*I must observe here that, to-day, I would be inclined to qualify slightly some of the assertions and opinions contained in this article.*) "England's open and avowed hostility has never proved so effectual a method of riveting on Ireland the fetters of alien rule, as her occasional insidious adoption of the fatal seeming of friendship.

"There have been two very remarkable illustrations of this within the last hundred years. The first was the acknowldgement of the independence of the Irish Parliament in 1872; the second was the concession of Catholic Emancipation in 1829.

"These concessions have generally been looked upon as unalloyed benefits; yet *we* assert that, owing to the manner in which they were gained, they have really proved curses, rather than blessings, to our country.

"In '82, Ireland was on the point o achieving a glorious revolution. Had England not conceded at once, an appeal to arms would have been made by the Irish people, whose military might and enthusiasm, at that moment, were well-nigh irresistible; while, on the other hand, the martial ardor and available resources of England had sunk to a low ebb. That, in the event of a war-struggle, Ireland would have triumphed, no one can reasonably doubt. But victory in the field would have made her achievement of independence real and complete, not an abortive sham. It would have precipitated separation. It would have glorified the Irish people; and, in doing so, it would have enabled the Catholics, with arms in their hands, to assert their rights to religious liberty, and the *whole* Democracy to demand and to win that preponderance of political power to which they were entitled. Finally, it would have given Ireland an army and a navy—in a word, all the appliances and securities of real independence.

"But no war-struggle took place. England struck at once and conceded Thus the parliamentary independence of '82 was won, if not altogether ingloriously, at least peacefully; and the consequence was, it turned out not independence, but a mockery and phantom! True national independence never was and never will be anywhere achieved save by the sword. The revolution of '82 was, after all, a plausible, solemn, deluding, humbug—a clever manœuvre of the English Government to transform a national movement of glorious promise into a mere imposing piece of pageantry. Accordingiy, while a few orators distinguished themselves, the people at large were not ennobled by sacrifices and heroic deaths. No permanent and potent military and naval organization, trained and tested by actual service, or really adequate to the task of guarding Ireland's independence, arose. The Volunteer organization, as might be expected, dwindled and finally fell to pieces. Grattan, charmed with English concession, canted about loyalty, and resisted Flood's more daring tendencies towards separation. The people have done nothing so grand as to make their claims irresistible—Grattan could dare despise Democracy and the reform convention; and Flood, though championing popular reform, leaning even towards separation, could inconsistently spurn at the idea of allowing the Catholics to be anything save hewers of wood and drawers of water. Had the people been ennobled by a war of independence, these things could not have been so.

"England's concession, then, was a masterstroke of policy. The whole system that resulted from the arrangement of '82 was anomalous and absurd, and could by no possibility endure. According to the theory of '82, here were two countries with perfectly independent legislatures; yet united by that absurdity—'the golden link of the crown;' both legislatures, mark, having the power to impeach the King's ministers. Thus, the King's Irish ministers might, in obedience to the pressure of the Irish legislature, have felt it necessary to advise him to declare war, as King of Ireland, against any given country; while, at the same time, his English ministers might have advised him, as King of England, to remain at peace, the interests of England, in the supposed case, requiring and the feelings of the English legislature being in favor of peace. What charming 'confusion worse confounded' should, in such an event, have arisen? In fact, considering the principle of ministerial responsibility, under the '82 *regime*, circumstances might even have arisen, in which George III, as King of Ireland, would have been called on to declare war against himself as King of England. Such a system could not last. The absurdity of 'the golden link' theory was, in effect, tested three times between '82 and 1800. The act of union was the natural result of '82. Ireland lost her golden opportunity the day on which English concession prevented her achievement of real independence by war.

"The second instance to which we referred, as illustrative of the insiduous nature of England's concession to Ireland, was the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. We maintain that the chief effect of this belauded concession has been to retard the winning of our independence and to denationalize thousands of our countrymen.

(Concluded on the eighth page.)

MADAME BAZAINE.

Her Devotion to the Marshal—A Beautiful Young Mexican.

The wife of Marshal Bazine, though deeply affected by the dreadful suspense she is undergoing, does not lose courage. She deems her husband entirely innocent, and asserts that she has never for a moment doubted that the Marshal will be honorably acquitted. This lady, now about twenty-five years of age (Marshal Bazaine is sixty-two), is very handsome, very firmly devoted to her husband, and very boldly acts in his defense whenever the opportunity presents itself. She is a Mexican by birth, and brought the Marshal an enormous fortune. She now resides at Versailles with her two children, in a very retired manner, her only occupation being to visit the Marshal and make daily apeals to all such persons as she supposes may be of service to him. Since the commencement of the trial, Mme, la Marechale finds it more difficult, however, to see her husband; still, she is not cut of from all communication with him, and it is noticed that after her visits he is much more cheerful, less restless than before. She makes so light of the charges against him—dwells so much and so constantly upon her entire belief in his innocence of all wrong intent, so as to greatly encourage the Marshal, who for some time after her visits writes less and remains more quiet. She talks to the Marshal of his approaching acquittal—of their immediate departure for Pau—a watering place the Marechale much likes, and assures him that, in her society and that of his children he will forget the grief and suspense of the trial and its preceding captivity. La Marechale is very pious. She is a devoted Catholic and insists upon holding religious converse with her husband very frequently. He listens most patientlly to all her explanations, and very respectfuly remains quiet during her long and ardent prayers.

A Good Word for Los Angeles.

A writer in the London "Lancet," Henry Weekes, F. R. C. S., is of the opinion that the climate of Southern California is unrivaled in the world for its softness, dryness and equality of temperature. He quotes Professor Bennett in saying; Much has been written of climate, but the one that appears to be the best is that which will enable the patient to pass a few hours every day in the open air without exposure to cold or vicissitndes of temperature on the one hand or extreme heat on the other." Weekes then shows that the climate of Southern California, between Santa Barbara and San Diego, answers to this description. The annual range of the themometer at Santa Barbara is only 18° between 51° and 69°. Rain seldom falls except in the Winter. At Santa Barbara and Los Angeles it is about 18 inches, at San Diego 10 inches.

The city of Los Angeles is charmingly situated, about fourteen miles from the sea, at the head of a wide-spread valley, and is surrounded by vineyards and orange groves. The town is abundantly supplied with water, and from the mildness of climate and the nature of the cultivation (by irrigation) fruits and vegetables are obtainable all the year round. In London there are about 60 unclouded days, in New York 100, at Los Angeles 240. Every comfort can be obtained here; there is a good library and reading room, small theater, and beautiful neighborhood. With good roads, and horses and carriages may be hired at reasonable rates. In view of these advantages Weekes very justly prefers Southern California as a resort for English-speaking invalids of Madeira or to any of the usual resorts on the Continent of Europe.

A STORY is told of a man in Connecticut who fell from the roof of a five-story building to the sidewalk; but as he struck on the thick soles of his rubber boots, he bounded back within a quarter of an inch of the roof, and so continued to bounce, the distance decreasing by only a quarter of an inch at each journey. He subsisted on hash enclosed in rubber balls which he managed to catch on the bound, and, at the end of a month, was stopped and restored to his family.

A COUNTRY Editor says: Notwithstanding all that has been said about it, we wouldn't refuse our "back pay" if some of our subscribers would come forward and proffer it just at this particular time.

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Any man can make his own Spring Bed with them by attaching them to the slats of any bedstead.

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Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J.-Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall,

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall, on Tuesdays.

Co. A, Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sergeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.; J. Heany, C. S.; J. Grant, T.; Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post street, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall, Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.; B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall, H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the mo th at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Stret. P. R. Hanna, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C D; R. Hughes, P; P. J. Brown, V P; J. Cronin, R S; B. Lucy, F S; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C D; J. A. Morisey, P; J. Murray, V P; J. McCarthy, R S; P. M. Darcy, F S; J. O. Donnell, T.

SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Vallejo)—D. Bresnahan, C D; P. Kelly, P; J. Moran, V P. T. Welch, R S; J. Kennedy, F S; J. Goar, T.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C D; M. Fitzgerald, P.

YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—M. J. Petit, C D; J. Byrnes, P; J. Walshe, V P; J. Donohoe, F S; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2, (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P; J. Long, V P; M. Kelly, R S; C. Slattery, F S; A. Kerrigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C D; J. Johnson, V P; D. Coakley, R S; J. J. Conroy, F S; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2, (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P; P. H. Murphy, V P; J. Fitzpatrick, R S; J. Donovan, F S; T. Clarke, T.

MARIN COUNTY — Division No. 1, (San Rafael)—County Delegate, T. Fay; President, P. Prenty, Vice-President, M. Hennessey; Recording Secretary, John Murray; Financial Secretary, M. O'Brien; Treasurer, John Graham,

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Hibernia Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P; J. Black, V P; R. Breen, T; J. P. Dray, R S; W. J. O'Brien, C S. Directors: J. McGuire, R. Breen, J. J. Cadogan. J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T C Maher, President; J J Caniffe, Vice President; M Cotter, Recording Secretary; J M P Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; C J Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G. S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T. Secretary.

Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J McInerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officer, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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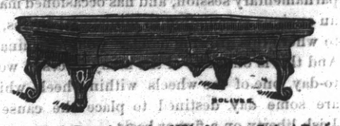

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks. It is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people. It is the summary name for many things. It seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and character. It desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief. It would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our Poetry and History sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge and to that race it would give Ireland. It would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive a greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

Answers to Correspondents.

MICHAEL LEONARD, Santa Cruz:—Remittance of Fifty Dollars with additional names received. Have mailed several back numbers to New York subscriber.

P. J. MALONE, San Jose: — Remittance of Twenty Dollars and names of Club received. Your suggestion regarding Agents and mailing has been attended to.

HON. JOHN G. DOWNEY, Los Angeles:—Remittance of Eighteen Dollars and names of club received. Your exertion in favor of the NATIONALIST is duly appreciated.

JOHN P. SARSFIELD, Sacramento:— We have mailed the paper regularly to the address given us — "Brooklyn Hotel, Sacramento." The fault must be with the Post Office. We sincerely thank you for your exertions, and hope you will continue to canvass for the NATIONALIST—there is a good field there. We place your name among our list of Agents.

MR. THOMAS OAKES, San Jose, will act as our Agent and Canvasser for Santa Clara county and vicinity.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THEIR USES AND NECESSITY.

Whenever men are banded together for any object, conflicting interests or unacknowledged rights are sure, sooner or later, to operate so as to cause a division into at least two parties. Of these, according to the nature of things, one will be more extensive and powerful than the other, and there is commonly a very wide discrepancy. Each division will speedily gather around a comparatively small number, whose zeal or talents indicate them as the master minds, the motive spirits of their respective parties. In the dominant section this centre will be called cabinet or government; in the weaker, intrigue, cabal or organization. The history of Ireland for many years forcibly indicates the existence of such conflicting elements, and indeed the political atmosphere, year after year, seems to evolve them as a positive necessity. In this case the power of the dominant section, and the magnitude of the unrecognized rights, render indispensable a rare combination of earnestness and ability in those who undertake to direct the destinies of the people. Little by little has the iron heel of oppression sunk into the soil of the island, and, where force or expediency has compelled its withdrawal, it has only been raised for an instant, to be pressed down with a more ruthless weight elsewhere, leaving its unsightly traces to disfigure the surrounding landscape. Little by little, however, like a pendulum which gathers force in each swing, has the Home Rule movement, the germ of our best organizations, gathered weight and momentum with its every agitation, till it now represents a power whose pulses are felt throughout the land, and the echo of whose exertions spreads even to distant shores the voice of Irish enterprise. The great have ever small beginnings, and that which was once sneered at by the English government as a transient agitation, unworthy their attention, has now become a recognized influence in every parliamentary session, and has occasioned many an anxious speculation in ministerial circles, as to where this growing danger would terminate. And this is only one of the many forces at work to-day, one of the wheels within wheels which are some day destined to place the cause of Irish liberty on a firmer basis.

In Ireland there exists at present a peculiar necessity for political organizations, inasmuch as the machinery they are designed to set in motion is far too delicate and complex for ordinary manipulation. The people have confidence in their leaders, this confidence they express in an occasional mass-meeting, or monster assemblage, and "the powers that be" are beguiled into the belief that the popular enthusiasm is passing off in this impotent ebullition; they see the steaming froth and foam, and forget the boiling liquid which must be seething below ere they can appear. Were all movements conducted as openly as the mass-meetings, we would be giving our adversaries a gratuitous advantage by showing them our hands, This one fact shows the obvious necessity of political organizations in Ireland, but they have countless other advantages. In discussing them the patriot is constantly reminded of the wrongs of his country, and introduced to the means of remedying them. In the consciousness of their existence the wretched countryman, the oppressed tiller of the soil, feels that, however calm things may seem outwardly, there is beneath the surface a constant current setting towards liberty, and that the day is known and appointed by those whom he knows to be worthy of what is entrusted to them.

In the obvious effect which these associations work in the popular mind the stranger finds no small source of bewilderment. It is always perplexing to observe an effect whose cause is hidden, and, missing the clue furnished by the workings of an organization the Englishman is apt, in his baffled blindness, to refer all discrepancies to the (to him) incomprehensible Hibernian nature. He acts upon this assumption, and, like the tiger captured on limed palm leaves, blinds and entangles himself more and more at every step. The advantage of discussing a knotty question from his point of view must be evident to every true Irishman.

Whether such associations as the Knights of the Red Branch, and the Irish Confederations should be strictly regarded as political organizations may admit of a question. It would be very difficult to give an exhaustive definition of the word "organization" in this sense; but in general it may be assumed to mean a party of wider ramification and deeper root than the above societies are at present. Still the connection between political enterprises for the amelioration of Irelrnd's condition is so intimate that it is impossible to fix the limit with any accuracy. Unquestionably the chief society of the kind is the Home Rule Association; and though their own views are moderate in the extreme, they are doing inestimable service in preparing the minds of the people for the grand dawn of liberty, and, as it were, paving the way for its speedy advent. Since it is necessary that Ireland should be directed more or less by organizations, it is the more absolutely indispensable that the initiatory movement should be gently set in motion, and allowed, like a rolling snowball, to extend its basis as it gathers weight. Each banded patriot has his own task to fulfill and his own time to fulfill it. By turns each political organization will play its part, and step forward into the place prepared for it by its predecessor, and thus we may reasonably hope will their united efforts be crowned with the glorious result—Irish liberty.

THE IRISH PEOPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Strangers visiting our city, who are of our race, and take an interest in our welfare, often make suggestions regarding the position and standing of our people, which we and others, from long residence here, do not ourselves feel, and fail to appreciate until brought under our notice. We are reminded that we number about forty thousand, that we own almost one-half of the real property in the city and county, that our people occupy a front rank as merchants and bankers, that some are the heaviest capitalists in the State, and inaugurate and carry on many of the most important commercial enterprises on the Coast. And then they say, with all this wealth and prominence and your numbers, if you were united, what a power you would be, and what a feeling of strength and confidence and manhood it would impart. But you are not, and you do not occupy the position which wealth, and industry, and enterprise, and intelligence, and numerical strength should give. How true this is; and how forcibly does the interested stranger remind us of the unhappy condition to which the Irish as a people reduce themselves. But we must not forget that others see us as our strange or visiting friends do, and treat us accordingly. They are pleased with our misfortunes, and we often help to add to their cup of delight by our own acts. Our treatment of each other is worse than we receive from those of other nationalities. They may hold us very low in their estimation; they may refuse to acknowledge our good qualities, while admitting within their breasts that we possess them; they may, and doubtless do, help to keep wide the breach which divides and distracts us; but their acts are covert; they will not openly traduce us; many of them have been the best friends of our people, and on the whole we cannot, under existing circumstances, find much fault. In the world's race for wealth and prominence can we expect strangers to be our allies in the fight, when we strive with desperate strides to pass each other? We do not pretend to say that the sluggard must be hauled along at fancy speed by his countrymen; that the unworthy Irishman should be treated with the same consideration as his fellow-countryman whom adversity, and not spirit, enterprise or thrift, has placed in the rear; but we do hold that Irishmen should pull together, help each other, manifest a disposition to make common cause of anything affecting the rights of any of them, and by united action and a brotherly feeling present themselves to this cosmopolitan world of ours on this Coast as an unbroken phalanx, who offer a point of resistance to aggression and assistance to each other. In this city and the towns in its vicinity the Irish number about seventy thousand, and represent hundreds of millions of dollars. There are fourteen thousand names of Irishmen on the Great Register of this county — enough to have carried the last election by one thousand majority. This is an immense power, and if held by the people of any other nationality would be exercised with tremendous and exacting effect. How different with us. Notwithstanding that we are a majority of the voters, it is doubtful if we could elect one of our countrymen to office. We are not anxious to see our people office-hunters and politicians; we prefer much more that they should carve out for themselves honorable pursuits in commercial life. But we condemn the spirit of intollerance which arrays against them the bigotry of know-nothingism, and more forcibly do we condemn the dissension, and bickering, and jealousy, and bad feeling which make them an easy prey to the poisoned minds of fanatics. We honestly deplore this unfortunate condition of our people, and we appeal to them to set their differences aside, and to rise once to the importance of their position and assert it. Let it not be said of us that we are distracted by petty spleen, that we are weak when we should be strong. Let each man look upon his fellow-countryman as having the strongest possible claim upon him for countenance in his enterprise, and support when legitimately necessary. We make no appeal for those who disgrace their country and their countrymen by their low, grovelling acts; they are not of us; they are parasytes which should be lopped off and dropped in some manhole. While we should be friends and brothers we should be discriminating and just to ourselves as well as to others. Nor do we pretend to urge that our people should not merge themselves freely in every American movement, or that they should act in any matter as a distinct nationality. But we do say that when prejudice puts forth its venomous sting it should be met and nipped by the united effort of a united, determined people. Let us try to see ourselves as others see us, and profit by the information.

OUR DELEGATION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The gentlemen elected to represent San Francisco in the next Legislature are making industrious inquiries about the public affairs of the city, with a view to proposed legislation affecting us. We want many changes in existing laws, while some should be abolished as soon as possible. The city is running deeply in debt, more by the agency of public plunder, than by the legitimate expenses of the municipal government. Schemes are devised and then nicknamed laws, whose only object is to swindle the people more effectively. As a rule the men elected to represent us in Sacramento are ignorant of public business, and depend upon interested parties, who appear in the garb of public benefactors, for counsel and advice. Party influence often shapes legislation affecting all, and such legislation is generally pernicious and bad. When our delegation post themselves thoroughly on public business, they should then call to their counsel some of the wise heads of the city who pay the taxes, consult with them, and as nearly as practicable follow their suggestions. It will not do to accept the unsupported statements of officers on matters affecting them, for it is not in the very nature of things that they would injure themselves by cutting down their income. The very opposite is the fact. We have samples, as ridiculous as they are untrue, of this buncombe patriotism of public officers, which has had the wholesome effect of destroying the confidence of the delegation to those who made them. We want our laws made outside of City Hall influence, based upon the accumulated testimony of published facts, and upon such other information as can be obtained from well authenticated sources. We refer to these matters because the Irish people, who pay nearly one-half the taxes, are interested. The City Hall shapes our legislation and spends our money, and it is worth more than a mere passing notice at this time. As the inquiry of the delegation progresses we will have something to say on this subject.

THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

A general cry of indignation and a demand for revenge has gone up from the people of America, on account of the unparalleled butchery, perpetrated by the atrocious Cubans. Among the murdered are many Americans, who distinguished themselves on the battle fields of our country. They were deprived of the glory of dying in defence of this free land, to be shot down like dogs, by men who are little elevated above that tribe. We are proud of the spirit of this nation, which demands and insists upon satisfaction. These men were captured on the high seas, while our starry banner floated above them, taken to the Island, and murdered after the mockery of a trial had been gone through. They had their defence; they were not, for all we know, in Cuban waters, and any testimony on that point, except that of the murderers, is silenced by the silence of the tomb. They are dead, but our nation lives, and we should avenge their fall. Our government should make war on Cuba, sweep Santiago de Cuba into the sea, and purge the Island by the purifying waters of the ocean. We have no sympathy with bloodthirsty governments, and while we should be glad to avoid trouble with the embryo Republic of Spain, we must maintain our self-respect, and stamp out that maddened tyranny which murders men without trial, and whose appetite for blood is insatiable. Let our war vessels thunder over the Island red-hot shot and shell, until the tyrants are reduced to submission and their powers broken. They will but scatter the universal sentiment of the people as they burst among the barbarous population, and teach them to respect the nation whose policy is peace, but when aroused, whill sweep over the offending country like a tornado, commanding respect as it proceeds. It is time that Spain should give up her bloody traditions, and accept the universal civilization which leans to a universal peace, and the protection rather than the destruction of human life.

MITCHEL TESTIMONIAL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec., just as we are going to press. We will refer to it in our next week's issue:—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir, Yours Sincerely,
WILLIAM DILLON, JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

"ERIN" ON CUBA.

The following spirited communication was printed in the "Alta California" last Friday week, on the Cuban massacre. Being signed "Erin," we take it for granted that it is the production of a son of that Isle, and reproduce it in the NATIONALIST.

TO ARMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14, 1873.

EDITORS ALTA: "Arise and arm the men."

These words of the poet never so truly or forcibly expressed the universal wish of a great nation as they do that of the American people to-day. Massacre and blood! The scenes enacted and witnessed on Cuban soil, ring out from one end of the Republic to the other, until the tenant of every home in this broad land feels that he himself should become the avenger of Cuban horrors. Cuban butchery has electrified the nation—cowards alone turn away from the conviction that punishment swift and certain must overtake the men who have shed the blood of our citizens. We should arise, as one man, and demand of our Government such retaliatory measures as would ensure punishment for crime, protection to American citizens, and respect for the nation. Is little Cuba, and impudent Spain, to be permitted to slaughter our people with impunity? Who are we, that have conquered a continent? Cowards? Slaves? Polite sycophants who are willing to see the blood of brave fellow-citizens moisten Cuban soil, and accept an apology as satisfactory in full? Let us see. Our rulers mistake the temper of Americans if they assume that they have lost their manhood. Let us arise, if no other way, in grand mass meetings, and send across the continent the determination of the people of California to be citizens of a Republic as spirited as it is great, and whose national honor cannot and must not be sullied by cowardice, hesitation or weakness. ERIN.

General Ryan.

W. A. D. Ryan, for six or seven years past identified with the movement in this country to secure the independence of Cuba, was born about 1834 in Canada; and was brought to the States when but a child. In 1863 he served in a New York regiment as lieutenant, but leaving it after a service of a few months, went to the West, where he remained until 1868. Returning to New York at the close of that year, he was employed by the Cuban Junta to raise a regiment of cavalry for the Cuban army. While engaged in this duty he was arrested by the United States authorities and held to bail, but immediately entered upon the business of recruiting; made his headquarters on Gardner's island during a part of the summer of 1869, and after the capture of his men by the United States marines, disappeared for a time from public view. He next appeared as publisher of a society paper of short life, and figured in the courts as defendant in a suit brought by Taylor & Co., bankers, of Wall-street. When the yacht "Anna" went to Cuba Ryan accompanied the expedition, having previously commanded the cavalry of the Cubans under General Cespedes.

Ryan was a tall, well-formed man, of pleasant address, and of an adventurous spirit. He had unbounded confidence in himself, and was fond of relating the wonderful occurrences in which he had taken part. While not altogether a dangerous member of society, he was not scrupulous in his dealings with men, and was remarkable for his blind reliance upon fortune.

THE McMANUS TESTIMONIAL.

It is scarcely necessary for us to mention the fact, that the Rev. Father Sheehy, will deliver a lecture at Platt's Hall, on next Monday evening, the 24th instant, for the benefit of Miss McManus, the matter being so well known already on account of the general interest that is taken at the present time, by all Irishmen, worthy of the name, who are determined to aid this noble lady in obtaining the property of her deceased brother Terence Bellew McManus, the Exiled Patriot of '48. Notwithstanding the natural delicacy of Miss McManus, in having her name brought forward so prominently, in connection with her pecuniary embarrasment at the present time; her numerous friends and those of her late brother, requested Father Sheehy to deliver his final lecture for her benefit, and which this zealous and patriotic Irish-Priest responded in a manner that betokens for all who will have the good fortune to be present on that occasion, a literary and historical treat which will be alike worthy of the Rev. lecturer. The Cause and the Subject—"The Men of '48"

O'Donnovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Our orders will be sent off a week hence. Price—Paper Cover, $1 00; Cloth, $1 50.—ED. NATIONALIST.

Father Sheehy's Lectures.

The Rev. Father Sheehy, at the earnest request of his patriotic countrymen, will deliver lectures in the following places:—

Watsonville	Sunday Ev'ng Nov. 23d.
San Francisco (in aid of the "McManus Testimonial Fund")	Monday " " 24th
San Jose	Tuesday " " 25th

Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa.)

C. J. Kickham, in writing of his associates of the "Irish People," says of the author of the annexed poem:—

"As I have spoken of so many of my fellow-laborers at 12 Parliament street, I must not forget the most devoted of them all. His name was first brought under my notice in this way: Towards the end of the year '57, a sketch of the poet, Edward Walsh, appeared in the *Celt*, a national periodical established by my lamented friend, Dr. Robert Cane, of Kilkenny. The poor poet's story was a sad one, and it was mentioned that his widow was then living in an humble lodging in Dublin, hardly earning her own and her children's bread as a seamstress. This moved some generous-hearted persons to write to her, proffering pecuniary assistance; but the poet's widow was proud, and she wished it to be announced in the *Celt* that she could not accept money. Mrs. Walsh sent me one of the letters she had received, and here it is:—

SKIBBEREEN, Christmas Morning.

DEAR MADAM:—I hoped to spend a happy Christmas Day, but before sitting down to breakfast I took up the last number of the *Celt*, and read the conclusion of the memoir of your husband by some kind writer. I now find I cannot be happy unless you do me the favor of accepting the enclosed pound note as a small testimony of my sympathy for the widow of one of our sweetest poets.

"I remain, Dear Madam,
"Yours sincerely,
"J. O'DONOVAN (ROSSA)."

"I felt a strong desire at the time to know more of this Mr. O'Donovan (Rossa), who could not sit down to his Christmas breakfast, after reading an "o'er true tale" of suffering, till he had done something to alleviate it. And when, some months after, I saw his name in the list of prisoners arrested in Cork and Kerry, on a charge of treason-felony, I was *not* surprised.

* * * * * * * *

After this I saw his name again in the newspapers as a candidate for the situation of Relieving Officer to the Skibbereen Union. In his letter to the Guardians he said, in his manly way: "If you appoint me, notwithstanding my political opinions, I shall feel prond. But if you refuse to appoint me, on account of my political opinions, I shall feel proud, too." It is to the credit of the Board of Guardians that he was unanimously elected; and the fact shows, too, the estimation in which the indomitable rebel was held by all who knew him personally, irrespective of class or creed. The scenes of misery with which he was brought into closer contact, while discharging the duties of his office, intensified his hatred of foreign misrule Mr. O'Donovan was the manager of "The Irish People," and while on his business tours through Ireland and England, one of its ablest correspondents. He also contributed to its leading columns, and even to the 'poet's corner.'"

The Soldier's Tale.

Friends of the Irish people, you,
Who'd right your country's wrong,
Will hear from me a word or two,
My tale will not be long.

In old *Ive Laoghaire* by the hills
My youthful days passed by,
That "FAMINE" came which filled the *cills** I saw my father die.

The bailiff with his "notice" came,
The bit of ground was gone;
I saw the roof-tree in a flame—
The "*crow-bar*" work was done.

With neither house, nor bed, nor bread,
The workhouse was our doom,
And on my jacket soon I read
"The UNION of MACROOM."

My mother died of broken heart,
My uncle from the town
Came for her with a horse and cart
And buried her in *Gleann*.

I joined the Red-coats then—*mo leir!*†—
What did my father say?
And I was sent before a year
On service to Bombay.

I thought to be a pauper was
The greatest human curse;
But fighting in a robber's cause
I felt was something worse.

I helped to plunder and to slay
Those tribes of India's sons,
And I spent many a sultry day
Blowing Sepoys from our guns.

I told these things to Father Ned—
The rapine and the booty—
They were no sins to me he said,
I only did my duty.

And when this duty here was done,
A journey home I made;
I found my friends were dead and gone,
I joined the Pope's Brigade.

I got but medals on my breast,
For serving this campaign,
And next I'm found in the far West
A soldiering again.

With fearless Captain Billy O'.
I joined the Fenian Band,
And swore one day to strike a blow
To free my native land.

Back in this sinking Isle again,
Where vultures drink our blood,
Where friends are scattered, starved or slain
I'm told I'm cursed by God.

If I can swear, my life-long days,
To fight from Pole to Pole
For any power, however base,
With safety to my soul.

Then can it be by God's decree
I'm *cursed, denounced*, and *banned*,
If I should swear one day to free
My trampled native land?

—*Jer.*

* *Cills*—Churchyards—pronounced Keels.
† *Mo leir*—My inexpressible sorrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTONVILLE, November 13, 1873.

ED. NATIONALIST:—In your issue of November the 1st, in "Answer to Correspondents," alluded to some unauthorized party soliciting for the NATIONALIST in this vicinity, who had no connection with it since July 10th. I can assure you, that no such person has been here collecting for the paper. A friend of mine at one time connected with the NATIONALIST, being on business in this locality, called to see me, I not being at home, he left his card. Not knowing but that he was still connected with the paper, I wrote to him, stating that I was sorry I could not see him at the time. Hoping you will insert this, so as to give light on the subject, and that none may be wrongfully accused.

JOHN J. LANE.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co.
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co.
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co

IRRIGATING CONVENTION.

At the Irrigating Convention, called by the Farmers' Union of Los Angeles county, held in the District Court-room of Los Angeles, General George Stoneman, of San Gabriel, was elected President, and Mr. Peck, of El Monte, Secretary.

The roll was called and a very fair representation of the county was found to be present.

Ex-Governor Downey said that he had prepared some views upon the subject, and as it was one of vital importance to this county he would give them to the Convention. The following is the paper:

EX-GOVERNOR DOWNEY'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF IRRIGATION.

Having been appointed a member of the Committee to suggest means to increase the Supply of Irrigating Facilities in this County, I submit the following views with all due humility, as I approach this subject, of so much importance to Los Angeles county and the people of the whole State, with a degree of fear that individual interest will clash with any system that may be proposed for the general good. First of all, the paucity of rainfall renders irrigation a necessity for the grater part of our lands. Secondly, as a fertilizer it perpetually renovates our fields, as the waters carry in solution nearly all the elements required for the organic composition of vegetable life. Thirdly, it enables the farmer to select his time for planting and harvesting; and, Fourthly, it enables him to destroy the numerous pests that infests his soil, in the shape of squirrels, gophers, rats, etc. I do not propose to deprive any man of the use of water that he now has, nor do I think that any Legislature would attempt to legislate away any rights vested or acquired; but for the good of the whole State, I suggest that the Commonwealth asserts its jurisdiction over every stream in the State, and enact such equitable laws as will extend their usefulness to their utmost capacity. The riparian rights, or proprietary rights, maintained in England and recognized in many of our States as the law governing rivers and streams, do not apply to California. The laws of Spain and Mexico retained these in their sovereign capacity, and the State of California falls heir to this precious inheritance for the benefit of its citizens. It will be seen by an examination of the eight hundred and odd grants made to citizens of this State by the governments that this right is expressly reserved to the nation as public *servitudis*. If, then, our Legislature assumes its proper jurisdiction it will be no stretch of power to prescribe the mode and manner of the distribution of this important element and settle at once a subject that has given so much annoyance.

The law of proprietary rights existing in England was once the law of France and the other continental communities, but Louis the Fourteenth had the wisdom to see that it was embarrassing the welfare of the nation, and that wise monarch caused the nation to assume the exclusive control of the arteries of the *nation's* wealth, and his example has been followed by others. The Republic of Chile has none likewise, and to this fact the beautiful system of irrigation of Chile and Lombardy is indebted.

There is, without doubt, sufficient water passing annually through this valley, under proper management, to irrigate all the land between the mountains and the sea. Individual communities and settlers have neither the means nor sagacity to utilize it, and therefore the State should step in and say how it shall be done; whether the State can do it through its proper officers, or how companies, under proper restriction as to charges, shall do it. There should be no water allowed to run dow to the sea in Winter unutilized. It should be carried in a thousand conduits through the valley and, rain or no rain, we should irrigate our lands in Winter, thus destroying the vermin that honeycomb our subsoil, and that destroy and break capilary attraction. If we thus throw into our land an additional number of inches of water and break the surface as soon as a team can walk over it after irrigation we will, with any ordinary rain fall, secure an abundant small grain crop, and keep our lands forever renovated, Our streams must be sheet piled to the bed rock at points where they emerge from the foot hills, so as to bring their full flow to the surface, and the main ditches ramified from the dam in wood, cement pipe, or sheet iron or earthen pipes. The loss from evaporation and absorption is so great that our slovenly open ditch system will not serve our purpose.

It is unnecessary to review the practice of Egypt, Babylon and Syria to show what irrigation did for those countries, nor to allude to the perpetual renovation of the valley of the Nile from natural and artificial irrigation. We have only to refer to the productiveness of comparative sand hills here in this county, that have produced the same crops for seventy-years in succession without the aid of manure, and owe this to the ever-restoring qualities of irrigation; we refer to England, Ireland and Scotland, that have a humid atmosphere and an average rainfall of 27 inches per annum and that have called in the aid of irrigation as a restorative to their lands and made their meadows yield ten tons of hay per acre when but one ton could be produced before. It must be borne in mind that our ditches should be always kept full, that we should keep our dams always in repair, that tree planting and vine planting cannot be successfully carried out unless your ditch is ready to run behind you; and that it is no time to be called on to go to work on your ditches when you should be plowing, planting and seeding, and that if you neglect this you will all want water at the same time and cannot possibly procure it. All who have the good fortune to have artesian wells should have reservoirs; if not they are but little use, are only a wilful waste of a gift of Providence, to be swallowed in the next squirrel hole, or a nuisance to impede transit or devitalize some flat that would otherwise be productive.

The Legislature should take bold ground on this subject and compel well-owners to put on tips or build reservoirs to be called upon at proper time to perform their part in adding to the general wealth of the State. It is a rational conclusion to come to, that if every man who bores a well and suffers the flow to be carried off by our trade winds, perhaps to the valley of the Mississippi, we are the losers and the fountain of supply will be exhausted. This suggestion may look like interfering with the private rights of citizens, but the maxim that partial evil is universal good comes in, and that every civilized man must surrender a portion of his natural liberty for the good of society is also a maxim well understood and happily appreciated in this Republic.

It will be found that after winter irrigation is practiced thoroughly in our valley our land will require less water every year to produce a crop. It will pack the soil or bring the particles of earth in immediate contact with each other, the capilary tubes will be perfected, and the current from the lower to the surface moisture will be maintained. Any observant man can see the rapidity with which our soil dries in any year that the rainfall is insufficient to reach the lower moisture; the cause is, the dry strata between breaks the tubes and the myriads of holes make a perfect honeycomb of the intermediate strata, thus completely preventing the rise of the moisture from below.

There are but few localities in this county that water cannot be had in from eight to thirty feet from the surface. Surely, then, any man can contrive means to water ten acres in trees with a simple lift pump, wind mill or horse power, and those who can afford it could have an Erricson engine which is the cheapest and simplest means in which the agency of heat is brought to bear as a power. It can be started in the morning with a basket of chips or corn cobs, the door closed on it, and when the fuel goes out the engine stops its work, and there is neither danger nor trouble attending it. We should all have tanks and reservoirs, for when we want to use our water we must have it in a greater body than a pump or even an artesian well can supply it. Wherever there is a natural depression on our lands or a ravine we should throw an embarkment across it and construct our ponds. They will be our greatest wealth, food for ducks and geese. You can raise your own fish, and these ponds will be found better than any manure pile, with the grand advantage that its own gravity will distribute it on our fields without the aid of cart or shovel, only requiring intelligent direction to guide it in its mission of good. Every owner of an artesian well has the power at hand to drive hydraulic rams; they are the cheapest motive power in existence and nearer perpetual motion than any contrivance yet invented. They are always in repair and can be used to raise the flow of your artesian wells to elevated tanks and reservoirs, which will enable the farmer to utilize his high or elevated slopes and supply the economy of his chambers, kitchen and barn yard.

Some of the ideas advanced may seem bold and novel, but when I first advanced the idea in my annual message, 1861, to the Legislature that stock raisers had a co-equal obligation to prevent trespass as the cultivator to defend, it was looked upon as equally novel and bold; the result, however, shows that land never assumed value nor stock a price in this county until it was adopted, although some of my best friends denounced it as wild and visionary.

I have given this subject of irrigation much thought; I have had much experience in the distribution of water; I have had friendly litigation as riparian proprietor, with my good friend ex-Governor Pico. Fourteen years ago he had a few straggling Sonorenos cultivating, perhaps in all 1,000 acres, and I could not obtain water below him to irrigate 60 acres; he declared there was not water enough for himself. There is now 12,000 acres in cultivation on what was then my farm, and with proper management we can irrigate to the sea with the same supply that then existed. The same example will apply to the Los Angeles and Santa Ana rivers. That it requires bold and comprehensive legislation will be apparent to all thinking men, that American citizens will submit to any equitable law, passed by the Legislature for the preservation and just distribution of the waters of our rivers and streams, their history in the past will warrant.

That the time has arrived for Legislative action to be taken is patent to all, and that it should be general and properly guarded is manifest from the general voice of the whole people.

CITY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CALIFORNIA AHEAD.—The great International Four Mile Race for $20,000, which took place at the Golden Gate Driving Park on last Saturday, Nov. 15th, was won by California's favorite. Thad Stevens over Joe Daniels and True Blue—Joe Daniels won the first heat in 7:45—True Blue won the second heat in 8:08, and Thad Stevens won the third heat in 7:57, and the fourth heat in 8:02½. True Blue was distanced in the third heat, having wrenched his ankle. Over 30,000 persons were present, and immense sums of money were bet both here and in New York.

THE bark "D. C. Murray" arrived at this port on the 16th inst. from the Hawaiin Islands with advices to October 25th. The sudden arrival of the United States flagship "Saranac" at Hawaii with Admiral Pennock on board caused quite a sensation. She came entirely unexpected. It was rumored that her mission was of a political character. The King is improving in health rapidly. The importation of Angora goats from California has excited some interest. Twenty-seven boxes of opium from California, smuggled on shore by a sailor, have been seized by the Government.

J. P. COCHRAN, who preferred the charges against Superintendent La Grange, in relation to the management of the Mint, wishes it understood that he is desirous of an open investigation instead of the "dark-lantern" inquiry now going on. He asked, when making his original charges, that the proceedings should be public, and has reiterated the request, but without avail, the orders from Washington being strictly to the contrary.

AH CHOY on Saturday, the 25th inst., robbed the till at the underground saloon corner of Mission and Fourth streets during the absence of the proprietor. He was employed there setting up tenpins. He is in durance vile on a charge of petty larceny.

"THE ROSINAS" (A Society of Young Ladies) will give a Musical and Literary entertainment at St. Rose's Convent School on Brannan street, near Fourth, on next Tuesday evening Nov. 25th.

THE EMMET GUARD SOCIAL.—We acknowledge an invitation to be present at the Emmet Guard Social on next Thursday evening, Nov. 27th at Irish American Hall—We have no doubt that this splendid company will give their friends the usual "Caed Mille failthe," on this as on former occasions, which Capt. Robt. Cleary and the members know so well how to do in true Irish style.

IT has been proposed to employ twenty-four experts to assess the property of our citizens, (Mr. Story's suggestion)—an army truly. Scarcely an effort is ever made to see how economically the municipal government can be run; but the struggle is to contrive how office-holders can obtain the largest amount of money.

THE first block of Montgomery Avenue is being greatly improved. The owners of three pieces of property insist on having gold in payment. The lots and houses can all be bought for about $24,000. Montgomery Avenue will be opened through the first block at least, as this sum will be forthcoming soon.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the California College of Pharmacy, held on Friday last, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. T. Wenzell; Vice-President, J. G. Steele; Treasurer, Wm. Geary; Secretary, J. W. Forbes.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California.
Eastern papers please copy.

Removal!

Keeler, Hine & Thomas Company, 727 Market street, are closing out their Splendid Stock of Ornamental Goods, and will remove December 1st to 306 California street, where they will continue the manufacture and sale of their Celebrated Sluthour Pump.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of White Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATHFIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, DR. L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.

PICTURES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climes. When inspecting their varied stock, we naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avoca, Lakes of Killarney and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated.

THE HIBERNIA HALL, 246 Third Street, is newly fitted up in superb style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military displays. It is one of the best Public Halls in the city. The new improvements deserve the attention of public speakers. In this Hall the movements of the audience create no noise Silence is the ally of eloquence.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

Friday, Evening, November 21,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
— OF —
FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

After the overture Prof. Faber will introduce his mechanical piece of art,

THE WONDERFUL TALKING MACHINE.

Saturday Afternoon, November 22d.
Only Field and Fireside Matinee
And last exhibition but one of the wonderful talking machine.

Monday, November 24th,
BENEFIT OF W. A. MESTAYER,
"LONG BRANCH."

In rehersal, a new drama of powerful interest, by A. C. Gunter, Esq., entitled
CUBA!
Due notice will be given of its production,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE MEN OF '48."

A LECTURE

— BY THE —

REV. EUGENE SHEEHY,

— AT —

PLATT'S HALL,

— ON —

Monday Evening, November 24th,
IN AID OF THE
McMANUS TESTIMONIAL.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS

☞ Reserved Seats for Ladies and their escorts. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

The Red House,

848 MARKET STREET, 848

Tremendous Reduction

— IN —

THE PRICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

FROM AUCTION.

Healey, the Proprietor of The Red House, for cash, has purchased—

500 pr	Men's Screwed Boots, selling at	$3 50 and upwards
300 "	Men's Wire-Quilted Boots	3 75 " "
200 "	California Screwed, tap or single, Boots	5 50 " "
200 "	Boys' Wire-Quilted, tap or single, Boots	2 50 " "
100 "	Men's Hand Sewed, D. S., Boots	7 00, worth $10
250 "	Men's Hand Sewed Gaiters, which cost to make	3 50, selling at $4
250 "	Men's, D. S., sewed, no better in the city	3 50
250 "	Box Toes, D. S. Cal. make, Gaiters	3 00 and upwards
250 "	Brogans, D. S., screwed	2 00

Ladies' Department.

150 pr	Ladies, D. S., Buttoned Winter Boots	$3 00 and upwards
150 "	Ladies, Kid Foxed, Buttoned, D. S., Boots	3 75 " "
100 "	Ladies Full Scolloped, Buttoned	3 50 " "
100 "	Ladies Fine French, Kid, Buttoned, Satin-lined	6 50
75 "	Ladies Trebeled Goat, Buttoned, D. S., broad heel	4 50
80 "	Ladies D. S., Balm., Full Scolloped	1 75
80 "	Ladies Congress, Kid, Foxed, D. S., Screwed	2 50
75 "	Ladies Goat, Balm., D. S., Full Scolloped	2 50
100 "	Ladies Goat, Balm., Plain, D. S.	1 75
200 "	Ladies Congress, all cloth, Strong Soles, Size, 1 to 3	90
200 "	Ladies Buskins, Velvet, Flannel lined	1 50
200 "	Ladies Buskins, lasting, Flannel lined	1 35
200 "	Ladies Pebble Goat Slippers	1 35
50 "	Ladies French Kid Slippers	2 50

Miss and Child Department.

200 pr	Miss Calf and Goat lace at	1 50 and upwards
200 "	Child Goat and Calf	1 25 " "
150 "	" " Buttoned	2 00 " "
150 "	" Kid, Foxed, Buttoned	2 00 " "
100 "	" Pebble Goat, "	2 25 " "
1,000 "	Infants' lace assorted	65 " "
1,000 "	" Buttoned, assorted	90 " "

All these Goods I am prepared to sell. Call at once and be prepared for the weather at

Healey's Red House,
848 Market Street. 848

NERVE!

JOHN HAYDEN.

IXL MARKET,

COR. FOURTH AND PERRY STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICAN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, &c
OF THE BEST QUALITY, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
FRESH VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS DAILY
ALSO, CURER AND DEALER IN

California Sugar-Cured Hams
Bacon, Pork, Lard,
Smoked Tongues,
Beef, Sausages,
Etc.

Hotels, Boarding Houses and Groceries supplied with Meats, Hams, Lard and Bacon, at the Very Lowest Rates.
[no15-tf]

J. D. Cusheon's Column.

J. D. CUSHEON

SELLS

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS,

Collects Rents,

.... AND ....

Sells Every Branch of Business,

BOTH IN CITY AND COUNTY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GREAT BARGAINS IN

Lodging Houses, and all Other Business.

Office - - - - 236 Montgomery Street.

450 LAUNDRY FOR SALE—The New England Laundry, with fixtures, horse, splendid wagon and a business established for over fourteen years; well located on Brannan street, between Fifth and Sixth; sell at a positive sacrifice on account of the death of the late proprietress. Apply to
jly19tf J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BUTCHER SHOP—Half interest for sale at a low price. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

MILLINERY BUSINESS—Handsome store; one of the best stands in the city; first class trade; a bargain. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS—Partner wanted in one of the largest and most profitable Livery, Sale and Feed Stables in the city; known to keep the finest stock, the most magnificent carriages, horses, and turn-outs. Apply at once to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$3,000. BREWERY FOR SALE—Half interest in a well established business; wants a steady man who will make himself useful. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDING—An interest low. Call and make an offer to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

CELLAR BILLIARD SALOON—Good location. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

DRESSMAKING—For sale—Handsome store; lots of steady work; sell at a great bargain; owner going East. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

160 *ACRES OF LAND* for sale in Contra Costa county, two miles from the town of Clayton; well watered; small house and barn; partly fenced; title U S patent; price $2,000. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS—For Sale—Good stand, stock, reliable famil, and bar trade; sell the stock, fixtures and furniture; a bargain seldom offered; owner going up country. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

COUNTRY STORE IN VALLEJO; fine stock; stand good and trade. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Elegantly fitted up; excellent bar wine trade; rare chance now offers to buy into a money-making restaurant for little money. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

PRODUCE STORE—For Sale—A good paying business; no better stand; handsome store and rooms; long lease; good horse, wagon and substantial trade; a bargain. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand; store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade; sales from $14 to $20 per day; a rare bargain. Apply at once to
J D CUSHEON, 226 Montgomery st.

DRUG STORE—First class business corner; reliable trade. See
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

TO MINERS—Wanted a few experienced miners, with small capital, who have some idea of the working of rich gravel mines by hydraulic power; good chance offers to secure an interest in a rich gravel mine on easy terms. No money required until the party fully prospects the mine. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade: $200; a rare bargain. Apply at once to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

TO BLACKSMITHS—For Sale—Half interest in a first-class Carriage and Wagon Shop, where a good blacksmith is required; lots of work. A steady man can buy in on good terms. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BOARDING and LODGING HOUSE, for sale Cheap. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—Good Stand—Call and see
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

COUNTRY GROCERY—Old established; cheap; must be sold. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALOON—For Sale—Half or whole interest; richly and conveniently fitted up; no better stand in the city; keeps a choice stock of ales, wines, and liquors; sell at a positive bargain; parties going East. Call and make an offer at once, to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

WOOD AND COAL YARD—$555—Half interest is now offered at less than half its value. Good stock, horses, drays, large family and out-door trade. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$500 *LIQUOR SALOON* for sale. First-class stand on the city front; handsomely fitted up; good shop, shipping and saloon trade. For a bargain, apply this day to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BRANCH BAKERY—Good stand and trade; a bargain. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$9,500. TO CAPITALISTS—Valuable leasehold property for sale; rents in six years clear $15,600; buildings at low valuation, to be removed, worth $5,950, leaving a clear profit of $12,050 in six years. Terms liberal. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

$11,000. FOR SALE—A substantial country store a choice and well selected stock of hardware, cutlery, glassware and crockery; in a populous country town near this city; doing an extensive wholesale and retail trade. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE Store for Sale—A great bargain. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BLACKSMITH and Wagon Making Business—Half Interest for sale; wants a good mechanic, either a wagon-maker or a blacksmith. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

THE WEST'S ASLEEP.

BY THOMAS DAVIS.

AIR—*The Brink of the White Rocks.*

I.

When all beside a vigil keep,
The West's asleep, the West's asleep—
Sing oh! and well may Erin weep,
When Connaught lies in slumber deep.

II.

There lake and plain smile fair and free,
'Mid rocks—their guardian chivalry—
Sing oh! let man learn liberty
From crashing wind and lashing sea.

III.

That chainless wave and lovely land
Freedom and Nationhood demand,
Sing oh! the great God never plann'd,
For slumbering slaves, a home so grand.

IV.

And, long, a brave and haughty race
Honored and sentinell'd the place—
Sing oh! not even their sons' disgrace
Can quite destroy their glory's trace.

V.

For often, in O'Connor's van,
To triumph dash'd each Connaught clan—
Sing oh! how fleet the Normans ran
Through Corlieu's Pass, and Ardrahan!

VI.

And later times saw deeds as brave;
And glory guards Clanricarde's grave—
Sing oh! they died their land to save,
At Aughrim's slopes and Shannon's wave.

VII.

And if, when all a vigil keep,
The West's asleep, the West's asleep—
Sing oh! poor Erin well may weep,
That men so sprung are still asleep.

VIII.

But—hark!—some voice like thunder spake:
"The We-t's awake, the West's awake"—
Sing oh! hurrah! let England quake,
"We'll watch till death for Erin's sake."

THE RISING OF '98,

With an Account of the Volunteers, French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.)

CHAPTER XVI.

IRISH ARMY — ENGLISH DEPENDENCY ON IRELAND —RISING COMMENCES—STATE OF THE CAPITAL— SKETCH OF THE DUBLIN YEOMEN—SKIRMISHES NEAR DUBLIN.

In 1830 there were 43,000 Irishmen in the English army. There are about 10,000 Irish police; and a great part of the Europeans serving in the East Indies are Irishmen. In fact, even in time of peace, the English could not hold their empire together without the alliance of the Irish. But, when a war takes place, the English could not do without the Irish at all. Nothing can prove the feebleness of the English as a military power more than this one fact, during the arrest of the several popular speakers in 1843, the utmost force England could muster in Ireland 28,000 men, which would barely keep down one Irish county in case of a tussle. From the above facts it is clear that England could not even muster force enough to master one province of Ireland. Even as far back as '98, two-thirds of the force in Ireland were Irishmen; and all admitted at the time that it was the Irish yeomanry and militia who put down the rebellion and killed their countrymen for the benefit of England. We believe no Irish could now be found so foolish, ignorant, inhuman, bigoted, or loyal, as to wade in the blood of each other for any foreign villains, Danes, or English.

Hence those are in the right who argue the absolute dependency of England on Irish assistance or protection, to enable her to keep her immense possessions; and all those who argue that natural Ireland depends on artificial England are wrong. The reader will easily perceive that Ireland has no longer anything to dread on the score of conquest, whatsoever England may. Therefore, if Ireland continues much longer without enjoying her just rights, the fault must be somewhere either in the Irish people or the present Irish leaders. That the Irish have naturally plenty of moral force or courage is admitted by all; that they have plenty of physical force is also proved beyond any doubt. Then why is the whole Irish nation paralyzed? The ancient Greeks had a proverb, "that an army of stags led by a lion was more formidable than an army of lions led by a stag." Whether this proverb tends to throw any light on the present degraded, debased and despairing condition of the Irish, we do not undertake to say. Let the reader solve the problem as he wills. This much, however, is certain, that neither Brien Boru nor his army could be mistaken for stags, whoever else may.

The rising of '98 commenced on the 23d of May. It was intended or supposed that the people of universal Ireland would have risen "en masse" on the grand French or Celtic principle, for a partial or premature outbreak is unworthy of a great nation. "England," says the illustrious Irish soldier, Arthur Wellesley, "cannot engage in a little war," and this Irish saying applies to all countries.

The leaders of the insurrection of '98 had agreed to turn the English government to account in a negative sort of way. It was determined that all the mail coaches should be destroyed after leaving the Irish capital on their route for the provinces. By this means a universal signal would be given to the people of the country, who, not seeing the usual daily mails arrive, would at once learn that there was something doing in Dublin. Accordingly, on the 23d of May, the Belfast Northern Mail was burnt at Santry, near Dublin, the Connaught or Western Mail at Lucan, and the Cork or Southern Mail at Naas.

"Actual hostilities," says an eminent writer, "now commenced by skirmishes around the city of Dublin, and several simultaneous attacks were made by the insurgents upon various posts and garrisons, with surprising pertinacity. They had neither officers, regular arms, nor discipline; their plans, therefore, though acutely devised, could have no certainty of regular or punctual execution; yet a masterly system of tactics, of combinations, and of offensive warfare, had been originally determined upon. Though these, in a great measure, had been frustrated by the death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and the arrest of the Directory, they were executed sufficiently to prove that there had been the plan of an effectual resistance to the government.

"The insurgents were unpaid—many of them nearly unclothed, few of them well armed, all of them undisciplined, with scarcely any artillery, no cavalry, their powder and ammunition mostly prepared by themselves, no tents or covering, no money, no certainty of provisions; obedience to their chiefs, and adherence to their cause, were altogether voluntary. Under these circumstances their condition must have been precarious, and their numbers variable. No one leader amongst them had sufficient power to control or counteract their propensities, yet they fought with wonderful perseverance, address and intrepidity.

"A night attack on the metropolis had been long meditated by the United Irishmen, but its early execution had not been anticipated by the government. The Lord-Lieutenant ascertained that such an attempt was to be made on the 23d of May, 1798, by a large body of insurgents then collecting on the north of Swords and Santry, and on the south under the Rathfarnham mountains, less than five miles from the city. Of their numbers, leaders, arms, or tactics, everybody was ignorant, all was confusion, and every report was extravagantly exaggerated. The regular garrison and the yeomany prepared themselves with the utmost animation, but nobody knew his station, or could ascertain his duty. Orders were issued, and immediately revoked, positions were assigned and countermanded, more confused, indecisive, and unintelligible arrangements of a military nature never appeared.

"No probable point of attack was signified, and the only principle of defence appeared to be comprised in one sentence, 'every man for himself, and God for us all.' Lord Clare appeared the most busy and active, as far as his tongue extended. Confidence and bravery were recommended in all quarters; but a very serious uneasiness was perceptible throughout the metropolis; his Lordship's activity was confined to the council chamber, and to the upper court of the castle."

The following graphic sketch of the state of affairs in and about Dublin, on the 'first night of the rising,' is from the pen of that talented writer, Sir Jonah Barrington. His description of the Dublin yeomen is humorous and striking. In that body there were several celebrated lawyers, who afterwards rose to high positions, such as the bigoted Saurin, afterwards English Attorney-General against the Irish; the treacherous Plunket, since made English Chancellor over the Irish; and though last not least, Daniel O'Connell, the favorite lawyer and leader of the Irish people:—

"As night approached, orders were given that the yeomen, cavalry and infantry should occupy Smithfield, which was at length considered as the probable point of attack from Santry, where the peasantry were reported to have collected in large numbers. The yeomanry, amongst whom were nearly eight hundred attorneys, horse and foot, turned out. Their infantry was effective, and their cavalry excellent. The gradations of their discipline and enthusiasm were however, extremely amusing; those who had imbibed their full quantum of generous fluids were the most fierce and enthusiastic; others, who had dined on substantial matters, were as steady as posts. But those who had been paraded before dinner, after standing under arms for some hours, could stand it no longer, and a force loan of cheese, tongue, and bottled porter, from a Mr. Murray, of Great George's street, was unanimously decided upon, and immediately carried into execution. The barristers, commanded by Captain Saurin, were, from their position, likely to sustain the first onset of the pikemen; and as night closed, such a scene of military array never was, and probably never will, be witnessed. Smithfield is a long and very wide street, open at both sides, one of which is terminated by the quays and river. It is intersected by narrow streets, and formed altogether one of the most disagreeable positions in which an immense body of demi-disciplined men and horses ever were stationed in solid mass, without any other order than, "if you are attacked, defend yourself to the last extremity."

"The cavalry and infantry were, in some places, so completely interwoven, that a dragoon could not wield his sword without cutting down a foot soldier, nor a foot soldier discharge his musket without knocking down a trooper. The cavalry being elevated, could breathe freely in the crowd; but the infantry could scarcely avoid suffocation. A few hundred insurgents with long pikes coming rapidly in the dark, might, without difficulty, have assailed the yoemen at once from five different points. The barristers' and attorneys' corps occupied three of the points. So much for General Craig's tactics.

"The danger was considered imminent, the defence impracticable; yet there was a cheerful thoughtless jocularity with which the English nation, under grave circumstances, are totally unacquainted; and plain matter-of-fact men can scarcely conceive that renovating levity which carries an Irish heart buoyantly over every wave which would swamp, or at least water-log, their more steady fellow-subjects. All the barristers, attorneys, merchants, bankers, revenue-officers, shop-keepers, students of the University, doctors, apothecaries, and corporators, of an immense metropolis, in red coats, with a sprinkling of parsons, all doubled up together, awaiting in profound darkness, (not with impatience) for invisible executioners to dispatch them without mercy, was not (abstractedly) a situation to engender much hilarity. Scouts now and then came, only to report their ignorance, a running buzz occasionally went round, that the videts were driven in—and the reports of distant musketry like a twitch of electricity, gave a slight but perceptible movement of men's muscles. A few faintly, heard shots on the north side, also seemed to announce that the vanguard of the Santry men was approaching. In the mean time, no further orders came from the general, and if there had, no orders could have been obeyed. It appeared, at break of day, that both the Santry and Rathfarnham, men had adjourned their main assault till some other opportunity.

"This different corps now got more regular, and bands struck up 'God save the King'—the danger of the night, in all its ramifications reoccupied the tongue of every soldier in Smithfield; and at length an order came from General Craig, (Lord Roden being victorious in a skirmish) to dismiss the troops, and to parade again in the evening. Never was an order obeyed with more alacrity, and never did insurgents loose so favorable an opportunity of covering a field of battle with more distinguished carcasses.

"The insurgents on the south intended to take the castle by surprise, whilst the Santry men assailed the barracks, but their plan was disconcerted by Lord Roden, at the head of his dragoons, called the fox-hunters, from their noble horses. His lordship marched rapidly upon them, and surprised the few who had collected; and being supported by a small number of light infantry, the attack completely succeeded. A few were sabred, and some few made prisoners; but the body dispersed with little resistance. Lord Roden received a ball on his helmet, but was only bruised, and some dragoons were wounded; the other (county of Dublin) men retreated to join the Kildare men; the southern marched to unite themselves with those of Wicklow. Their plan had been excellent, had they acted steadily on it, success was not improbable—however, the metropolis for some time had no further dread of molestation.

"A new, disgusting, and horrid scene was next morning publicly exhibited; after which military executions commenced, and continued with unabating activity. Some dead bodies of insurgents, sabred the night before by Lord Roden's dragoons, were brought in a cart to Dublin, with some prisoners tied together; the carcases were stretched out in the Castle Yard, where the Vicsory then resided, and in full view of the Secretary's windows; they lay on the pavement as trophies of the first skirmish, during a hot day, cut and gashed in every part, covered with clotted blood and dust, the most frightful spectacle which ever disgraced a royal residence, save the seraglio. After several hours' exposure, some appearance of life was perceived in one of the mutilated carcases. The man had been stabbed and gashed in various parts; his body was removed into the guard-room, and means were taken to restore animation; the efforts succeeded, he entirely recovered, and was pardoned by Lord Camden; he was an extraordinary fine young man, above six feet high, the son of a Mr. Keogh, an opulent landholder of Rathfarnham; he did not, however, change his principles, and was ultimately sent out of the country.

"That morning, the yeomanry corps were called upon to attend the execution of Lord Roden's prisoners, who were ordered to be hanged from the lamp irons, or on the bridges. It was a service the respectable corps declined, several however, went individually as spectators. The first victim to that arbitrary and ill-judged execution, was a Mr. Ledwitch, of Rathfarnham, the brother of a Catholic clergyman.*

"Others were executed at the same time; some of the lamplighters also paid with their lives for their former night's omission, and blood began to flow with but little mercy. Bacon (a Major of the old Volunteers) was caught in a female garb, endeavoring to quit the city; and under a general order to execute, forthwith, all persons found in disguise, he was led to Carliste bridge, and hanged from the scaffolding. These species of executions became common, and habit soon reconciled men to what was not only disgusting, but horrible.

"Martial law was now proclaimed, and the courts of justice closed, except on civil subjects. The barristers pleading in their uniform, with their side-arms. One of the judges (Baron Medge) appeared on the beuch in the same uniform; the names of the inmates of every house were pasted on the door; fabricated reports of the massacres and poisonings were daily propagated; the city assumed, altogether, the appearance of one monstrous barrack or slaughter-house."

* He was a remarkably large and heavy person, and was hanged on one of the bridges. By the inexperience of the executioner, Mr. Ledwitch suffered a prolonged and cruel death; the rope frequently slipped, and gave way; at length, his legs were tied up behind his back, and after much struggling and dragging, he was dispatched with very considerable difficulty. It was a horrid sight.

"How much are those tearful bulbs by the quart?" asked a maiden of a White street grocer one morning. He stared at her a moment, then recovering himself he said: "O, them inguns; eight cents."—*Danbury News.*

MERCHANT TAILORS.

E. McDonough,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Late of New York, Charleston and Melbourne, Australia
No. 925 Market st., (opposite Mason.)
First class work guaranteed aug2tf

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
613 Montgomery street, Cor. Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO, jly26-6m

N. Sweeny,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 43 SECOND St (opposite Jessie St.)
Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to MILITARY UNIFORMS. jly5-t

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$6 00!
Pants to Order..... $6.
M. SHORT,
No. 827 Commercial Street, San Francisco jy4-tf.

DRY GOODS.

Tobin, Davisson, & Co.,
Importers of
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FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery,	Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Millinery Goods,	Small Wares,
Stationery,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery,	Dress Trimmings,
Hosiery,	Yankee Notions,
White Goods,	Etc. Etc. Etc.

Corner of Sutter and Sansome streets,
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R. BROWN,
144 Fourth street,.....near Howard
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods,
ETC., ETC. jly26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION SALT CO.
All kinds of Salt, including Rock, and Ground Alum also Liverpool, constantly on hand and for sale,
PACKED IN EVERY STYLE OF PACKAGE FOR THE TRADE.
OFFICE:—No. 218 Sacramento Street,
San Francisco.
jy4-tf. JOHN BARTON, Manager.

Mme. Balcear,
Hair Restorer,
Permanently restores the hair after the scalp has become entirely bald. Call at 511 Pine street and satisfy yourselves. aug16-3m

MISS LIZZIE CARTER,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,
No. 118 Fourth street, San Francisco.
jly5-tf

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JOHN H. CARMANY & CO.,
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND
Job Printers.
409 Washington Street,
Opposite Post Office.....SAN FRANCISCO
Are the Publishers of the following Periodicals:
"COMMERCIAL HERALD,"
The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coast; $9 00 per Year.
"OVERLAND MONTHLY."
The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast $4 00 per Year.
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Published Monthly.....$2 50 per Year.
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In Letter-Sheet Form for merchants; published weekly. $5 00 per Year.
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The only Sabbath School paper on the Pacific Coast published Semi-Monthly....25 Cents per Year.
We do all the work of the PACIFIC NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO., embracing some Twenty-five weekly papers.
OUR PRESSWORK is acknowledged to be the best in the city. ap12-tf

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Cosmopolitan Printing Company.
No. 505 CLAY STREET,
N. W. corner Clay and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.
Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.
Cards.....$2 50 and Upwards. mh9-tf

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

P. J. TANNIAN,
24 THIRD STREET,
Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
ALSO—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandies, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum. de4-tf

J. C. HARRINGTON. G. W. LOFTIS.
Harrington & Loftis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Wines and Liquors
744 MARKET STREET,
Between Kearny and Dupont.....SAN FRANCISCO
Bottled Ale and Porter, by the bottle, dozen or gross constantly on hand. Families supplied.
All orders promptly attended to. jly26-tf

JOHN T. KELLY'S
Bar and Billiard Rooms,
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Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. my17-tf

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Dealer in
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Above Montgomery, next to the California Market jy4-tf

HIBERNIA HALL,
246 THIRD STREET,
McMANUS & MURPHY.....PROPRIETORS.
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand. Dublin and London Stout. Irish and Scotch Whiskey. mh29-tf

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HOWARD STREET,
Between Eighth and Ninth.....SAN FRANCISCO.
BEST ALE AND PORTER.
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Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,
No. 50 Third Street,
(BETWEEN STEVENSON AND MISSION STREETS)
SAN FRANCISCO,
Makes it a specialty to offer unusual inducements to customers, so that he may secure a considerable
Family Trade.
He imports directly for himself the finest brands of
WINES AND LIQUORS,
And offer them for sale at the lowest business profits. He has refitted his SAMPLE ROOMS in an elaborate manner, and opened in connection therewith a large apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as well as a READING ROOM where the most important daily and weekly newspapes are on file. His importations being specially intended for family use, he respectfully solicits a call and trial of the class and price of goods he offers to the public.
Good Bourbon Whisky, $2 75 per gallon, or 50 cents per bottle.
Fine Bourbon, $3 50 per gallon, or 75 cents per bottle.
Superfine, $4 50 per gallon or $1 25 per bottle.
Wine of all varieties at proportionate rates.
my 31-tf T. P. Wall, 50 Third St.

Yates' Branch Saloon
....AND....
BILLIARD HALL,
Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale and Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five cents per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.
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ENTRACHT SALOON,
545 California Street,
SCHRAMM & SCHNABEL, - Proprietors.
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BUTCHER
STALLS 7, 8 and 9,
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Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Shipping supplied at short notice. Corned and Salt Beef, by the barrel, warranted. Marketing delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. my10-tf

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Hayes Valley Market.
135 Hayes street, one door from Van Ness Avenue, SAN FRANCISCO.
Dealer in all kinds of American Meats, Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Sausages, Lard, and all kinds of Smoked Meats, Etc.
Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Shipping Orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge, at the Lowest Market Prices. my10-tf

Donnelly & Tuite.
BAKERS,
No. 228 First Street.....Corner Tehama.
Families and Grocery Stores regularly supplied with the best quality of Bread, Cakes and Pies. ap12-tf

T. J. NOON. WM. CURLETT.
Johnson & Curlett,
Architects,
OFFICE—No. 5 Post Street, (opposite the Masonic Temple) SAN FRANCISCO. ap6-tf

Flood and Grattan.

FROM FLOOD'S MEMOIRS, WRITTEN BY HIS NEPHEW, WARDEN FLOOD.

Within the period of their lives, some of the most memorable circumstances occurred in the unconstitutional history of their country, since the stipulated submission to Henry the Second, and his investiture with the regal diadem, Mr. Flood entered the Irish senate towards the close of 1759, in his twenty-seventh year, and continued for sixteen years unrivalled; disseminating the doctrines of Molyneux and Locke, and receiving the encominms of the venerable Malone, and the upright Osborne. Many acts of great national importance are comprised in that period.

Mr. Grattan entered the senate, the autumn of 1775, in his twenty-fifth year, sixteen years after his rival, and began his labors when the constitution of his country assumed the semblance of the British. Though endued with the spirit of the age, yet, till he moved the address to the throne, he ineffectually toiled. That moment was propitious—the moral and physical energies of Ireland were roused, and he was instrumental in effecting, after a brief career of six years, what had been the meditation of his rival for twenty-four.

The talents and acquirements of these great men were characteristic of their natures. Mr. Flood seemed to condense all the powers of his mind to convince; energy, strength, and ratiocination, were more eminent in him than in his contemporary. To assist and keep in action these faculties, his memory was the most retentive, and his perceptions the most discriminating; his imagination was made subservient, which the frequent use of the syllogism was adapted to effect. "Therefore, in argument, he was superior, in this respect surpassing any man in the Irish senate; displaying, as the subject demanded, a close and compact, or a diffuse and comprehensive style; pertinently enforcing the principal points of the question, connecting what was separate, and scientifically unfolding what was abstracted." His acquirements as a scholar, combined with his natural temperament, directed him to follow the severest model of Grecian eloquence, and, it may be said of him, as Plutarch has said of Demosthenes, "his ability to explain himself, was a mere acquisition, and not so perfect but that it required great candor and indulgence in the audience." Mr. Flood aimed at the force and vehemence of his model, and the habit of versification gave him a power of condensing his thoughts with sententious brevity.

Mr. Grattan had more brilliant talents; and an unrestrained imagination gave a magnificence to his style. His mind scintillated with new-born sparks of patriotic fire, that with the rapidity of the electric fluid passed from one to another. The profusion, the splendor, the variety of his imagery, received all the art and accuracy of the most perfect rhetorician; therefore, his powers were such as would captivate and persuade rather than convince. In invective, a species of elocution ill suited to the purposes of public deliberation, he endeavored to excel. His weapons, though sufficiently sharp, were totally destitute of polish; and the composition of his famed philippic, had much more of the broad and coarse ribaldry of the bar, than the pointed, the elegant, and the witty raillery of the senate; his reproaches had a sting that refused to be healed, which Cicero must have told him "the orator should avoid."

Mr. Flood, in invective, peculiarly excelled; he gave it a poignancy and severity which the Iambic measure of Archilochus hardly exceeded, and which the most conversant and most obstinate in such contests had, after months of preparation, felt to be more keen and more cutting than their studied philippics.

His arrangement was clear, regular, and accurately scientific, gradually leading from what was easy to what was abstruse—from what was conceded to what was disputed; forming a connected chain of argumentation, wherein not a link could be broken without diminishing its force, nor one removed without injuring its evidence.

Mr. Grattan's voice was thin, sharp, and not powerful; his stature short, his action peculiar, and his delivery rapid. Mr. Flood's voice was clear and distinct; his delivery, though not rapid, was suited to the ardor of his language. His action was spirited and dignified; his figure tall, and manner courtly.

Mr. Grattan, in the memory of his countrymen, is the more popular patriot and orator, from his advocacy of the Catholic claims, and abolition of tithes, and the comparative recency of his triumphant endeavors. Mr. Flood maintained the opinion of Protestant ascendancy in the institutions, as in the property of the country; he was therefore against the extension of the elective franchise to Catholics at that period—his political scepticism diminished the regard of the Catholics for him. He was profoundly versed in all constitutional and political learning, familiarly acquainted with law and deeply skilled in the theory of commerce. To record the parliamentary conduct, would be to enumerate all the great questions that were discussed during thirty years, in each of which he took the most decided part in favor of the prosperity of Ireland and the honor of the crown.

Mr. Grattan's eloquence was glowing, impassioned, amplifying, and figurative; he appeared in the British senate, under the auspices of the Whig leader, to speak on "the Catholic claims," a question, of all others he was familiar with; he, therefore, was prepared to second the motion, and, encouraged by Mr. Fox, who brought him from a remote seat, he spoke with a success which determined his renown. Fortune put forth all her accessories to secure him never-fading glory. He was the morning-star that rose with the dawn of freedom over his fatherland; he appeared sixteen years later, and continued thirty years after his rival luminary had set. The period, the measure, and the administrations were auspicious, and his plastic disposition secured him the favor of his patrons and his party.

Both were ardent advocates of freedom; the one with a learned and philosophic mind, the other with an enthusiastic and impetuous nature.

FARMER'S GIRL ON FREIGHTS.— This is what the farmer's girl said to the improper railroad person:

"Oh, money kings! Oh, railroad kings! I pray reduce your freights,
Oh, Ceres fair, if thou dost rule o'er farmers' fates to-day,
Shell out your gold when corn is sold at decent Christian rates—
Ever so much!—I pray."

ORANGE CAKE.— Three eggs yolks and whites, one cup flour, three tablespoons milk, one teaspoon baking powder, a little salt; grate the peel and chop the pulp of one orange together; squeeze the juice and with soft frosting, put between the layers of cake when cold.

The Miserere at St. Peter's.

There is one grand and sublime ceremony, the Miserere of St. Peter's. The music is exquisite, the effect surprising. Rome saw, in the sixteenth century, that Protestantism surpassed her in music, as she excelled Protestantism in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. To prevent this inferiority, she naturally sought a master of song, and found the sublime Palestrina, the Michael Angelo of the lyre. The Pope forbade the reproduction of his Miserere, in order that it should be heard only in that church whose gigantic arches were completely in harmony with its sublimity. One day a noble youth heard entranced the Miserere. This youth, who may be called the Raphael of music, learned it by heart, and divulged it to the world. He was Mozart. The German genius came to steal the secrets of the Latin genius in the eternal war between both races. No pen can describe the solemnity of the Miserere!

The night advances. The Basilica is in darkness. Her altars are uncovered. Through the open arches there penetrates the uncertain light of dawn, which seems to deepen the shadows. The last taper of the *tenebrario* is hidden behind the altar. The cathedral resembles an immense mausoleum, with the faint gleaming of funeral torches in the distance. The music of the Miserere is not instrumental. It is a sublime choir admirably combined. Now, it comes like a far-off roar of the tempest, as the vibration of the wind upon the ruins or among the cypresses of tombs; again, like a lamentation from the depths of the earth, or a moaning of heaven's angels breaking into sobs and sorrowful weeping. The marble statues, gigantic and of dazzling whiteness, are not completely hidden by the darkness, but appear like the spirits of past ages coming out of the sepulchres and loosing the shroud to join the intonation of this canticle of despair. The whole church is agitated, and vibrates as if words of horror were arising from the stones. This profound and sublime lament, this mourning of bitterness dying away into airy circles, penetrates the heart by the intensity of its sadness; it is the voice of Rome supplicating Heaven from her load of ashes, as if under her sackcloth she writhed in her death-agony.

To weep thus, to lament as the prophet of old by the banks of the Euphrates, or among the scattered stones of the Temple, to sigh in this sublime cadence, becomes a city whose eternal sorrow has not marred her eternal beauty. Thus she is enslaved. David alone can be her poet. Her canticle is majestic and unequaled. Rome! Rome! thou art grand, thou art immortal even in thy desperation and thy abandonment! The human heart shall be thy eternal altar, although the faith which has been thy prestige should perish, as the conquests that made thy greatness have departed! None can rob the God-given immortality, which thy pontiffs have sustained, and which thy artists will forever preserve.—*Emilio Castelar.*

PRESIDENT MACMAHON recently received a present of three pure Arab horses from the famous chief, Abd-el-Kader.

MEDICAL.

Symbol of Life.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

By Having advice and Treatment at Once of

DR. AIKIN, 504 Kearny St.,

Whose Most Approved Scientific System of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, (General and Special Practice,)

Cures all kinds of diseases, including **Deafness**, Ear Discharges, Noises in the Head, Weak or Inflamed **Eyes**, Sore Lids and Granulations, Dim Sight and Floating Spots, Opacities, Films, Cataract, Cross Eyes and Nervous Blindness, **Catarrh**, Tumors in the Nose, (Polypi), Chronic Sore Throat, **Asthma**, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption (with Spitting Blood, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, Emaciation, etc.,) **Heart** Diseases Pain, Suffocation, Faintness, Palpitation, **Dyspepsia**, Heart Burn, Cramp, Water Brash, Flatulence, Pain in the Side, Enlarged **Liver**, Jaundice, Gall Stones, Constipation, Piles, Bloating, Bowel Complaints, Tape Worm; **Diabetes**, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back, Gravel, Irritability, and all Bladder and Kidney Diseases. **Erysipelas**, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches **Scrofula**, Leprosy, Syphilis, (with Pains in the Head and Bones, Watery Blisters, Blotches on the Face, Ulcerated Throat and Nose, and other symptoms); **Rickets**, Necrosis, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Bone Diseases, **Cancers**, Tumors, Ulcers, Fistula, Stricture, Rupture, **Club Foot**, Wry *Neck*, Hare *Lip*, Goitre, *Corpulence*, **Disfiguring** Marks, Wens, Enlarged Tonsils, Abscesses, **Rheumatism**, *Sciatica*, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, *Palsy*, Chorea or *St.* Vitus' Dance, Convulsions, Delirium, Sleeplessness, Headache, **Dropsy**, Lead Poisoning, Baldness, Nervous and Organic Debility—All those serious recent and old standing diseases not understood or well-treated by the family physicians, or others. Do not suffer or delay.

THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

"Those preferring an educated and responsible physician for skillful treatment of any chronic or serious disease, without idle pretensions or extortion, but who, considerate of all, treats his patients conscientiously to benefit and cure them, should apply to DR. AIKEN, 504 Kearny street. He is very successful, and performs more genuine cures than any other in his important specialties. No matter what you have doctored in vain, do not neglect your health, for you can rely on him to cure you, if ever curable."—San Francisco Papers.

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Avoid Sickness, Drug Poisoning, Danger and Uncertainties.

Have proper and reliable treatment and be well. Home and attendance for patients, as desired.

Friendly advice, best remedies for all wanting Medical or Surgical aid in this city or country. The strictest fidelity can always be relied on.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men, Whatever, read or doctored, permanently cured of debility or disease wearing on body and mind. No Mercury or Quackery. Separate rooms.

DR. AIKIN'S Sanitary Rules, Counsel and Cure, are worth **$1,000** capital to the unfortunate victims of habit or disease.

DR. AIKIN has the advantage of seeing and treating successfully every description of human ailments, and having thorough qualifications, extensive experience, with great skill in detecting the cause, and curing all classes of disease, the afflicted who seek his aid will save time, money and risk.

"Vain is Wealth, or Fame, or Life, without Health."

Patients visited at home out of office hours. All medicines and needed articles supplied. Come prepared to arrange requisite treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fees reasonable—suited the circumstances of all.

No Charge for Consultation.

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Call or Address, DR. J. AIKIN, M. D,
PARLOR AND OFFICE—504 KEARNY ST., N. E. Cor. California st., San Francisco.

Near all the cars, or can come to the door by connecting with Potrero and Kearny street line. jly 26-tf

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Empire Hotel,

311 and 313 PACIFIC STREET,

BET. BATTERY AND SANSOME, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE BATHS.

P. BEIRNE.....Proprietor
ap19-tf

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NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 321 Pacific Street,
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This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.

Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.

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Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

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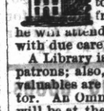
CORNELIUS MALONEY.....Proprietor
(Late of the Franklin House.)



THE UNITED STATES HOTEL HAS been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in superior style. Parties who have sent to the States for friends, or who expect friends, will please notify C. Maloney, and he will attend to them on arrival, and forward them with due care to their destination.

A Library is attached to the house for the use of its patrons; also, a fire-proof safe, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the proprietor. An Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at the wharf to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge. jy4-tf

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705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

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MARTIN & EISENMENGER, Proprietors.

Board per Week - - - - - $4,00
Board and Lodging per week, 1 m $5,00 to $6,00
Meals, - - - - - - 25
Lodging, from - - - - - 25 to 50
The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to all parts of the city. jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 & 229 Second street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for.....1 00
Board and Lodging per Week.....4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week.....4 50

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
ap19-tf

OCCIDENTAL OYSTER SALOON.

Eastern and Oregon Oysters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
jly 19-tf J. & J. BRADY, 31 Occidental Market.

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OYSTER SALOON.

612 MARKET STREET, (near Montgomery.)

Open for some hours after the closing of Theatres my 31-tf

EXTENSION HOUSE,

111 Jessie Street,

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Board and Lodging (per week).....$5 00
mh29-tf MRS. CREIGHTON.

The Seal Rock House.

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This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parties taking the drive can procure The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents. jy4-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL,

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
Board per week.....4 00
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The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

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THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished.

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TUBBS' HOTEL,

Oakland, Cal.

Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. jc21-tf

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519 MISSION STREET,

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Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00
Single Meals.....25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my10-tf

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS are now acknowledged to be the best remedy known for all Throat and Lung Complaints. Physicians and all that have ever used them recommend them.

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WE SELL THE CHOICEST

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GROCERIES,

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CHEAPER THAN ANY GROCERY STORE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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Goods delivered to any part of the City, and orders taken twice a week. We guarantee satisfaction to those who will give us a call.

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CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

BUTTER, HEESE, EGGS, ETC.

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DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

N. W. Cor. BROADWAY and DAVIS Sts. aug9-tfn

P. T. Flynn & Son.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

JOHN FINNEGAN,

VAN NESS AVENUE and HAYES ST., (South East cor.)

Keeps always on hand and for sale a Select Stock of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

At the lowest market prices. He keeps a Temperance Drink called KENTUCKY WINE that challenges competition. Call and judge for yourselves. je 7-tf

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.

Call at 735 Montgomery street and see for yourselves

BOYS UITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St. my3-tf

S. CARO,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

....AND....

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

No. 40 THIRD street, (opposite Jessie,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to the fit and cut of the garment. New Goods received by every steamer. jy26 tf

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

REGALIA, LODGE SUPPLIES, MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS, FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

MASONIC TEMPLE, No. 4 Post Street, one door from Montgomery Street, San Francisco. ty2-tf

ARTHUR T. NORTON. M. J. GAVAN.

Norton & Gavan,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

154 THIRD St., (Near Howard,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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South End Oyster House.

FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,

672 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

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Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout,

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my31tf

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Also N. E. cor. 12th and FOLSOM Sts. je 28-tf

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BALL and RACKET COURT,

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Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor
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P. J. McMahon,

....HOME AGAIN AT THE....

RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET.

my10-tf

P. F. Brady,

LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET,

And No. 11 Post Street....(Opposite Masonic Temple,) SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-tf

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, and Brandies,

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NEBRASKA.

The latest and most POPULAR BITTERS known in the United States. my10-tf

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OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND. my17-tf

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(Successor to HERMAN HEUCK,)

No. 239 KEARNY ST., (3d Store South of Bush),

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Havana and Domestic Cigars,

Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorrillard's Coarse Rappee, Maccoboy, Scotch and Lundy-foot Snuffs. Gail and Ax's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccoes. my 31-3m

Philadelphia Brewery,

JOHN WIELAND, - - Proprietor
Second Street, Near Folsom, San Francisco. jy4-tf

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No. 15 Morton st., (near Kearney.)

ALL DRINKS TEN CENTS. HOT DRINKS A SPECIALTY. The best Tom and Jerry in town. Always on file the New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Day's Doings, Police Gazette, London Punch, Bell's Life, Illustrated London News, and all the California papers. Call and satisfy yourself. Don't forget the sign of the "Hot Scotch."

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NO. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E. cor. of Mission.)

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

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Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

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SAMUEL BENDIT,

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NO. 747 MARKET St.....SAN FRANCISCO

KEEPS the largest stock of Furniture and Bedding, and sells at lower prices than any store on the coast. ly 12-tf

IRISH WAR-SONG.

AIR—*Minstrel Boy.*

I.

Bright sun, before whose glorious ray,
Our Pagan fathers bent the knee;
Whose pillar-altars yet can say,
When time was young our sires were free—
Who saw'st our latter days' decree—
Our matrons' tears—our patriots' gore;
We swear before high Heaven and thee,
The Saxon holds us slaves no more.

II.

Our Sun-burst on the Roman foe
Flash'd vengeance once in foreign field—
On Clontarf's plain lay scatered low
What power the Sea-kings fierce could wield!
Benburb might say whose cloven shield
'Neath bloody hoofs was trampled o'er;
And, by these memories high, we yield
Our limbs to Saxon chains no more!

III.

The "clarseach" wild, whose trembling string
Had long the "song of sorrow" spoke,
Shall bid the wild Rosg-Catha* sing
The curse and crime of Saxon's yoke.
And by his heart each bondage broke—
Each exile's sigh on distant shore—
Each martyr 'neath the headsman's stroke—
The Saxon holds us slaves no more!

IV.

Send the loud war-cry o'er the main—
Your Sun-burst to the breezes spread!
That "slogan" rends the heaven in twain—
The earth reels back beneath your tread!
Ye Saxon despots, hear, and dread—
Thy march o'er patriot hearts is o'er—
That shout hath told—that tramp hath said—
Our country's sons are slaves no more!

—*W.*

* Literally the "Eye of Battle," the glorious "incentive to the fight," the war-song of the bard, before whose "Sea of Passion" the warriors rushed to death or victory.

PACIFIC COAST.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

The Register and Receiver of the Land Office from this city have just rendered a decision of importance to pre-emptors of land. A man named Hutton settled on a piece of Government land, and made valuable improvements thereon. He had mortgaged it, however, for the sum of $150, and died before receiving a Government patent, having lived on the land continually from 1864 to 1872. After his death his claim was jumped by a man living on an adjoining piece of land, who claimed that Hutton had destroyed his pre-emption right by mortgaging his land. The Register and Receiver, however, decide that Hutton's family must not be deprived of their home and the fruits of their labor because he had mortgaged it for the petty sum of $150, and therefore awarded the contested property to his heirs. This decision now goes to Washington for approval, and Judge Chamberlain thinks it will be sustained by the Department, although it conflicts with other adjudications. The land in controversy is located in Mendocino County.

QUICKSILVER IN MONTEREY.

The outlook is favorable for an increase in the quicksilver supply, and a consequent reduction in the price of the article. The Sonoma mines will soon be able to furnish a considerable quantity of quicksilver, and developements are being made in the cinnabar deposits of Monterey county, of a most flattering character. The Hollister *Enterprise* says the Cerro Benito mines give promise of most satisfactory returns. There are upwards of sixty men employed in and about the mines, and a large quantity of cinnabar is being daily extracted therefrom. The company have about completed the construction of first-class furnaces, which will greatly facilitate the process of reduction, and increase the yield proportionately. Some six or eight teams are constantly employed in transporting goods, machinery, quicksilver, etc., to and from the town of Hollister.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club held in San Jose, the subject of furnishing hired help with beds, and making things more home-like for them was discussed. Mr. Hobson thought if the farmers would only treat their hired help better, the whiskey saloons would not be so well patronized. Mr. Herring thought it unnecessary to compel men to sleep in hay-stacks and farms like dogs. The general expression of the Club was in favor of furnishing help better accommodations than has been usually afforced them. It is to be hoped that farmers generally will act on this plan. It is a good thing and should be encouraged.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL AT MERCED.

Wm. McClung, convicted of assault to commit murder, and to be sentenced on Tuesday, the 18th inst., made an attempt to break jail on the night previous. His wife was admitted to his cell, and in her under-clothing she brought him a hatchet and an auger. McClung bored holes all around the jail lock and was kicking against the door when Sheriff Brown appeared and stopped the game. McClung exclaimed, "Brown, you can't blame a fellow; it is hell or freedom." Mrs. McClung is under arrest for attempting to help the escape of a convicted prisoner.

JAPA PLACER MINES.

Reliable parties from the Japa placer mines arrived at San Diego on the 15th inst. to buy more complete outfits. There are now 180 men there, making from one and a half to five dollars daily. A ledge of argentiferous galena has been discovered.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT NEAR PLEASANTON.

This usually quiet town was excited this afternoon by the announcement of a prize-fight to take place near town. A ring was formed, but the principals were not in fighting trim, and consequently a general rough-and-tumble fight was the result, amid the deafensng shouts of the spectators.

Sacramento is talking about the establishment of two new industries—the manufacture of steam plows and the making of watches. Her Board of Trade is doing the heavy consideration part of the enterprise, and arrangements are on foot to get the necessary capital from San Francisco.

ORANGE BLIGHT.

It is considered that a blight has overtaken some of the trees in the orange groves of the southern counties of the State. It makes its appearance in the form of a blister on the bark of the tree, and gives it the appearance of being bark bound. If not speedily cured, the tree having the disease languishes and dies.

The addition to the San Jose Institute has been completed, and affords one of the most complete schoolrooms in the county. Professor Vinsonhaler has had his commercial department finished in the most approved style; one would almost think they were in a real banking institution.

A TREASON-FELONIOUS ARTICLE.

BY T. C. LUBY.

[Concluded from the Third Page]

"If the English Government had not conceded Emancipation quietly, the Irish Catholics would, at length, have taken up arms to fight for their religious liberties. The liberal Protestants would have joined them; and the struggle would have finally extended into the grand proposition of a war of independence. Ireland would probably now be a country rejoicing in the blessing of independence, rich in the memories of a heroic national struggle, strong with the dignity, self-respect and energy, which result from success in such a struggle—instead of being, to-day, a by-word and a mockery among the nations, she might be, in very deed, the freest, most prosperous, the most glorious island of the sea!

"But Emancipation was gained otherwise, England, insidiously and fatally for Ireland.

"The first was its being gained peacefully. This circumstance deprived it of all ennobling associations of sacrifice and heroism. All the memories connected with emancipation are of a common-place or ignoble character, wholly unfitted to exalt the national mind." (*This last assertion shou'd be qualified somewhat.*)

"The other bad feature in Emancipation, upon which we shall now touch, was the fact of its being gained separately from national independence. Being won peacefully, this was a matter of course.

"Emancipation was a measure calculated almost exclusively to benefit the upper and middle class of Catholics. While it left the general population more miserable than it found them, its achievement and the subsequent corporation reforms opened up the paths of professional and parliamentary distinction to the wealthy and educated Catholic—in short, completely satisfied their ambition. This is a serious blow to the national hopes of Ireland. Those intelligent and educated Catholics, who ought to form the leaders, guides, champions and rallying-points of the people in any struggle for social and national regeneration, are separated from them ever since. Having gained their own point, having secured their own interests, gratified their own sordid ambition, they take no further part in struggles for country or countrymen. It is, in short, always an insidious and fatal boon when the claims of what are styled the upper classes of a community are conceded separately from the rights of the people at large. The class gratified is, thereby, brought over from the struggle for the general weal. Thus Emancipation in Ireland, separated from the cause of independence, has turned out to be simply a means, in the hands of the foreign government of England, of bribing and corrupting wealthy or educated Catholics, of seducing them from the national ranks." (*Perhaps this should be slightly qualified.*

"These pernicious results of Emancipation would not be compensated by that fact of its having given us Catholic judges and magistrates to try the people, even if this last circumstance produced a fairer administration of justice, or in other words, given fairer play to the Catholic on trial, than he had before the year '29. But still less does the possession by Catholics of the seats of justice compensate for the denationalis ie results of Emancipation, when we know that, as long as Ireland's present connection with England holds, and as long as our present aristocratic system lasts, whenever a Catholic peasant or patriot is arraigned before him, on political or agrarian charges, the Catholic judge will prove as supple and iniquitous a tool of tyranny as the most bigoted Orange partisan could be.

"Truly, it can afford slender consolation to the Catholic victim of landlordism to know that the Special Commissioner, who sentences him so impressively to be hanged, is of the same creed with himself.

"But there is one point, above all, which we should remember in estimating the effects of the Relief Act, of '29. It is this: While it never did a particle of good to the masses of the people, to-day more oppressed than ever, it has had the specious appearance of removing a grievance and an ignominy; and so has taken away one healthy element of wrath against British rule from the minds of the people, who unfortunately are, in some cases, more influenced by shows than by realities.

"In a word, we do not hesitate to say that Emancipation has done more harm than good." (*Remember, I said I would, to-day, slightly qualify some of the assertions of this article.*) "To benefit Ireland, it should never have been separated from the national cause. It and Ireland's Independence should have sunk or swam together, and they should have been won by the sword!

"Finally, if, on the Irish people of those from whom, considering their talents and acquirements, they might justly claim help and guidance in a struggle for independence; on the other hand, let us guard against exaggerating the importance of the loss. The commercial classes would, in any case, be liable to corrupting influences. In all countries, in times of perilous crises, they have too often been found wanting in public virtue. The extinction of patriotism in the professional classes, however, is a more serious loss. Yet even this is far from being ruinous. The most hasty glance will perceive that there are good men (more than enough, thank heaven) to fill up these gaps in the host of patriotism. There are, this moment, in Ireland, thousands of brave and intelligent young men, with life before them and still undebased by the sordid worldliness which here, even more than in other lands, besets the successful man. These young men, with thoughts freshened and souls alive with faith and eager patriotism, have all the essential qualities which fit men to form the rallying points of a people in the hour of danger. Such were the men who officered the revolutionary armies of France and, by their giant energy, overthrew the outworn fabrics of old European society. Young men, not equal to those whom we have yet available in Ireland, have led, in the present American war, with valor and devotion never surpassed, through battles terrible beyond all precedent, the companies and regiments of the Federal armies. In spite, then, of any and all untoward issues of the past, our confidence in the national cause should remain rooted and strong. Let the people only strive, with might and main, to develop and rouse to vigorous live all the intelligence, energy, and virtue they have amongst themselves—let them do this, and they will soon find substitutes, within their own ranks, for the corrupt and craven classes that have abandoned the cause of their country. To this end, we say, let the people toil day and night. This is what is chiefly requisite in order to make Ireland an independent nation."

10,000 Men Wanted!

To buy Boots and Shoes of M. H. O'Connor, salesman with M. Walsh, 27 Third street.

MARKET REPORT.

[Corrected to Friday, November 21.]

Wheat, California, ₱ 100 lbs Coast	$2 15	@	2 30
" Milling	2 22½	@2 27½	
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 35	@1 37½	
Barley, old, for brewing	1 55	@	1 60
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 80
Corn, ₱ 100 lbs	1 35	@	1 40
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	5 50	@	5 75
Extra	6 75	@	7 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 50
Bran ₱ ton	19 00	@	
Middlings, ₱ ton	30 00	@	
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	7 00
Potatoes	90	@	1 05
Onions, ₱ 100 lbs	1 87½	@	2 05
Hay ₱ ton, ordinary	14 00	@	
" " extra	20 00	@	
Butter, California, extra	60	@	62
" " ordinary	45	@	
Cheese, California	13	@	17
Eggs, California	58	@	60
Eggs, Oregon	55	@	
Eggs, Eastern	40	@	45

Make Money

Fast and honorably, $12.50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars Jerome B. Hudson & Co., Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

ISAAC SELIG,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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SAN RAFAEL

Livery and Sale Stables,

FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.

M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly 12-tf

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Pellet & Fischer,

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No. 403 Davis Street, between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco. Manufacture all kinds of Candies from the Best Materials, and will sell at least as low as any other House in the trade. ☞ Goods warranted to keep in any climate. Country orders promptly attended to.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Also a large assortment of Nuts. jly5-tf

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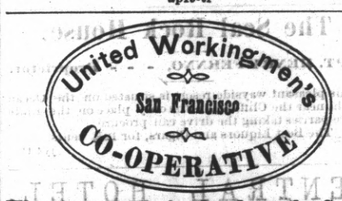
Nos. 759 & 761 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO ap19-tf



The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

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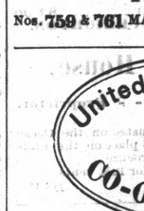

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Blood, Wolf & Co's. English Porter,
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French Claret, in Wood and Bottle,
California " " "
California White Wine,
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California Brandy, six years old,
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Jules' English Ale,
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Syrups, Cordials, &c.

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THE KING OF BITTERS! PURELY VEGETABLE!!

Powerful in eradicating disease, but producing no injurious effects; pleasant to the taste, and an excellent tonic; a regulator of the system; can be used freely, and is what its name denotes, a real ELIXIR OF LIFE. It will clear the voice and remove pulmonary affections, purify the blood, beautify the complexion, and renew the lease of life. For Bilious Attacks, Liver, Lung or Kidney Diseases, and restoring the condition of the body to a healthy and energetic state, it has no equal, and has received, upon analysis, the endorsement of leading physicians. Supplied to Druggists, Grocers, Saloons, etc. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

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DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,

Physician, Surgeon and Lecturer,

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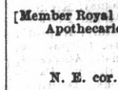

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